APRIL.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,594—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices f m
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 29-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } doz. bottles
"Glentromie" ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... }
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	12th Apr.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
BL GANGES	3206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th "
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st "
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
† PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. E. Moule	11th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th "
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th Apr.
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
INGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	2nd May 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June "
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July "
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	25th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	650	14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	486	1st May 1889.

(Books to London, Overland from Genoa).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ARABIA	J. Laird	3511	480	17th April 1889
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3337	480	20th May.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 921 tons, Captain DETTLESSON, sails as above on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th April, at noon, calling at Verawal Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route* weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 1862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th April, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "NIAGARA," has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW *via* Kurrachee, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GORGINA. GORGINA. GORGINA.
GORGINA. GORGINA. GORGINA.
GORGINA. GORGINA. GORGINA.

For Dhobi's Itch.
For Ringworm.
Cures all Skin Affections.
Per jar, Annas 8.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS !

A very large collection,
by LALLA DEEN DAYAL
and other well-known ARTISTS.
Prices from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8, unmounted.

THACKER & Co, Ld., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept,
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months	Rs. 26
Six months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leathe Wris Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

A FIRST CLASS WINE AT A MODERATE PRICE.

A PURE natural Wine, containing only 2 per cent. of Sugar; therefore SPECIALLY DRY, and admirably suited for Consumption in India.

CASH PRICE.

Per doz. Quarts, Rs. 52. Per doz. Pints, Rs. 29.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
PURVEYORS
TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS. "SEASON '89"

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR TRAVEL
SEA OR LAND
AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.

Our intimate acquaintance enables to Promptly Outfit for any route.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS. } BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	" Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	" Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	" Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep, and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S

FIFTEEN RUPEES "POPULAR" WATCH,

POST FREE.

THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their shipments of pure and excellent Whiskies and Cognacs—their own as well as their friends who consign to their care.

There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

Carlton Whisky, 11 years old	at Rs. 41 0	Our Old "4 star" Cognac	Rs. 41 0
Napier Johnstone	" 28 8	" 3 " "	" 36 0
Glenlivet, at Market Rates.		" less old 2 " "	" 33 0
Our own particular Blend of Scotch Whisky	" 26 0	" young 1 " "	" 30 0
Our own particular Blend of Irish Whisky	" 26 0	Dubois Lizee & Co.	Prices on application.
Glentromie	" 23 8	Boutelleau & Co.	
		Louis Bechade & Co.	

We have some of the above described in Wood to sell in Gallon Jars.

We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

ALBUMS

Of every description,
PHILLIPS & Co., Limited,
Bombay and Poona.

"GENT.'S UNDERWEAR."

'IMMENSE CHOICE FOR THE HOT SEASON."

MERINO, BALBRIGGAN, LISLE,
BANIANS, DRAWERS, SOCKS.

The very best Goods at MODERATE PRICES.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS. } BOMBAY.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SAMUEL LAW AND SONS LIMITED

MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,

CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.

And other Fibrous Materials.

Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.

Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.

The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.

Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT now landed in the above Department. The Latest and Most Recherché Novelties of the Seasons, Specially imported from PARIS and LONDON, including a Rich and Extensive Range of RIBBONS in all Shades and Widths.

MOIRE RIBBON, with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
PLAIN do. with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Beautiful and Natural Designs, Mounts for Evening Dresses An immense Choice Selection, also a Large Variety of Tasteful Combinations in Sprays.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

DRESS-MAKERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.	SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.	EXCELLENT FINISH.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.	AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "VOLTURNO," arrived from HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing she is the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th April, 1889.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 20th and 22nd instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881"; and on FRIDAY, the 19th, being GOOD FRIDAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 29th May next, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 3,000 tons of old iron rails, double-headed section of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the Undersigned. The same must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, and the date by which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's premises.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th April, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAITASODA (widow of DESAI HEMRAJ GIRDHUR) late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

SET TULSIDAS MANMOHANDAS one of the surviving executors named in the said will ... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay, aforesaid, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

Messrs. BALKRISHNA & DIKSHIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
BOOKS FOR SALE.

Bound Volumes—Twelve Annas each.

SUITABLE FOR LENDING LIBRARIES, PRIZES, ETC.

The Church of Old England: being a Collection of Papers bearing on the Continuity of the English Church, and on the Attempts to justify the Anglican Position.

Vol. I., Containing—

The Church of Old England. By the Rev. J. D. Breen, O. B.

The Continuity of the English Church. By the Very Rev. Canon Croft.

The Popes and the English Church. By the Rev. W. Waterworth.

A Voice from the Dead: being a Letter to an Anglican Friend from the Count de Montalembert.

Was St. Peter Bishop of Rome? By C. F. B. Allnatt.

"Church Defence:" or, Notes on the History of the Catholic Church in England.

Vol. II., Containing—

Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries. By Cardinal Manning.

Papal Supremacy and Infallibility. By Rev. Sydney F. Smith, S. J.

The Bible and the Reformation. By C. F. B. Allnatt.

Was Barlow a Bishop? By Mr. Serjeant Bellasis.

Before and after Gunpowder Plot. By E. Healy Thompson.

1891; or, the Church of Old England Protests. By Rev. J. D. Breen.

The Faith of the Ancient English Church concerning the Holy Eucharist. By the Very Rev. Provost Northcote.

And other Papers.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

Bound Volumes—Twelve annas each.

SUITABLE FOR LENDING LIBRARIES, PRIZES, ETC.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY. Vols. I to 7.

Many have expressed a wish to have the Society's Publications in a handy form. This series will contain all the larger issues of the Society, as nearly as possible in the order of their appearance, and will be continued from time to time as sufficient material accumulates.

The Church of old England: being a collection of Papers bearing on the Continuity of the English Church, and on the attempts to justify the Anglican Position.

Vol. I., Containing—

The Church of Old England. By the Rev. J. D. Breen, O. B.

The Continuity of the English Church. By Very Rev. Canon Croft.

The Popes and the English Church. By the Rev. W. Waterworth.

A Voice from the Dead: being a Letter to an Anglican Friend from the Count de Montalembert.

Was St. Peter Bishop of Rome? By C. F. B. Allnatt.

"Church Defence": or, Notes on the History of the Catholic Church in England.

CATHOLIC BIOGRAPHIES.

Vol. I., Containing—

St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland. By the Rev. Arthur Ryan.

St. George, Protector of England. By the Rev. J. W. Reeks.

St. Bede, Monk and Mass-Priest. By the late Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle.

St. Ignatius Loyola. By the Rev. W. H. Anderson S.J.

B. Thomas More. By the Hon. Justice O'Hagan.

Queen Mary. By G. Ambrose Lee.

Ven. E. Arrowsmith. By the Rev. F. Goldie, S. J.

Don Bosco. By Mrs. Raymond Barker.

St. Columba. By the Rev. J. Golden.

Vol. II., Containing—

Ven. Philip Howard. By G. Ambrose Lee.

B. John Fisher. By the Rev. W. H. Cologan.

Miss Catherine Boys. By the Rev. Ambrose St. John.

The English Martyrs. By the Rev. John Morris, S. J.

B. Edmund Campion. By the Rev. F. Goldie, S. J.

Ven. John Ogilvie. By Mrs. Francis Kerr.

St. Alphonsus Liuori. By a Redemptorist Father.

St. Francis of Sales. By the Rev. H. B. Mackey, O. S. B.

Vol. III., Containing—

Our Holy Father Leo XIII. (with portrait). By the Rev. Joseph Rickaby, S. J.

St. Peter Claver. By the Rev. Fr. Sola, S. J.

St. Alphonsus Rodriguez. By the Rev. Francis Goldie, S. J.

St. John Berchmans. By the same.

St. Thomas of Canterbury. By the same.

St. Teresa. By David Lewis, M. A.

St. Augustine, Apostle of England. By the Rev. A. J. Saxton.

St. Benedict, Patriarch of Western Monks. By the Rev. T. B. Snow. O. S. B.

N. B.—Price-Lists containing Publications from 1885 to 1889 free on application.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
LAST NIGHT
OF
"GIROFLE-GIROFLA."

TO-MORROW, GOOD FRIDAY,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
SELECTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING ORATORIOS:
CREATION,
STABAT MATER,
ST. PAUL,
THE MESSIAH.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.
FIRST PRODUCTION BY THE COMPANY OF
BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL.
ARLINE ....Miss GRACIE PLAISTED,
THADDEUS ..Mr. CHARLES HARDING.

Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.

THOS. H. BABINGTON,
Business Agent.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ld.

DURING the ABSENCE of Mr. W. J. FERNIE, and until further notice, the Undersigned will act as AGENT of this Company in Bombay.

F. E. DURHAM.

Bombay, 17th April, 1889.

The following are now available:—
McCABE'S GOLD OPEN CASE AND HUNTING WATCHES.
JOHN JONES' GOLD & SILVER WATCHES
of all kinds.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 5 p.m.

By Order of the Chairman of
the Standing Committee.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 17th April, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CURSETJEE NOWROJEE WADIA and DORABJEE NANABHOY WADIA have contracted TO SELL the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all buildings and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Cowa-jee Patell Street, Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and thirteen square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. , and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 13 and 14, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Cowasjee Patell Street, on the north by Todd Street, and on the south by the property known as the Patel's family house, and which said premises have been for many years past been in the occupation of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia.

Any persons except the following, viz:—

Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia, Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia, Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Burjorjee Nanabhoy Davur, Jamsetjee Nanabhoy Davur, Ardaseer Jehangeer Wadia, and Eduljee Jehangeer, who have or claim any interests in the abovementioned properties by way of lease, lien, mortgage, gift, inheritance, or otherwise are hereby required to give notice thereof to the Undersigned at their office, 79, Medow Street, within 11 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.—Dated this 17th day of April, 1889.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice from this date that I shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS contracted by any Person or Persons, or even my WIFE on my behalf that I be made lawfully payable.

EZEKIEL REUBEN.

April 15, 1889.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... } ¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED a Bran, New, English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted, Miniature Broughams by Watson of Lowestoft.

A Pair of Black Hungarian Horses, thoroughly broken to Harness and Saddle, 5 years old, 15 hands high.

One Black Hungarian Horse, broken to single and double harness, very quiet to ride, and suitable as a charger, up to weight, 5 years old, 15-1 hands high.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Pair of Dun Color Pegu Ponies with a T-cart and set of Double Harness.

And One Chesnut Country-bred Horse, quiet to ride, goes well, to be sold off at a moderate price, the property of the HON'BLE MR. J. B. RICHEY, C.S., C.S.I.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India.

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.

"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. Chas. BELL-SCIENCE, M.R.C.V.S., 51, Lamark-villas, Maida Vale, W."

N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£30 „
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Shawls, Silks, Curiosities, Embroidery Work, Rampore Chudders, &c., &c.

Inspection invited. Price-lists free by post.

Address:—Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of Low Exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent Assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable Prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a Single Stone White and Perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

All Stones are set on the Premises by our Workmen under European Supervision, and we can furnish Estimates and Designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.

We have many Pairs of Grand Large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, &c., and can also supply a Pair of Choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An Inspection is invited, and we ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower. { AND } POONA, 11, Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hotel,

---

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera is Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

AUCTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

	Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY ..... Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE ..... Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN ..... Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's ..... Gold Foil	„ 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL	„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, COACH-BUILDERS. — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGARUM, and PANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway tation Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not bealso specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the vent of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1885	£988,156
„ 1888	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£1,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£2,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 , what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*

"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager.
Bombay Branch.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 34
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COP

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th inst. :—Volturno (s), from Hull. Yesterday :—Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie ; and Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kt. Companion (s), for Antwerp ; Karagola (s), Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee ; Oriental (s), Mormugao ard Coast ; Atrato (s), Kurrachee ; and Arabia (s), Aden and Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s s Volturno entered the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Hopetoun entered, and the s-s. Knight Companion left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 13th April 1889 shows a decrease of Rs. 1,26,306 in receipts.

SUN STOKE.—While in attendance at the small fire that took place yesterday morning about 8 a.m., Mehrwanji Framji, the engineer in charge of the Pydownie fire-engine, was struck down by a stroke of the sun and had to be conveyed home.

RAHANUMAI MAZDYASHNAN SUBHA.—A public meeting will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening at 6 p.m., when Ervad Sheriarjee Dadabhai Bharucha will deliver his second lecture in Goojerati on "Prayers." The presence of all Zoroastrians is solicited on the occasion.

SURAT FUND.—We are informed that a telegram has been received by Sir Dinshaw Petit from Calcutta that a Relief Committee has been formed there, and that it was to have met yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. Anxious inquiries are being made about the extent of distress and the losses sustained,

A CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Abdoola Tyebjee was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Chislett before Mr. P. Ryan with kidnapping a girl named Wittee, she being a minor. The accused, while the girl who is about nine years of age, was playing about with other children at Khetwady 6th Street, where her parents lived, enticed her away by offering to give her a mangoe. On the charge being proved the accused was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT THE NEW APOLLO COTTON PRESS.—A fire broke out yesterday forenoon about 10 o'clock in the premises of the New Apollo Cotton Press, Lower Colaba, amongst a quantity of loose cotton in the cleaning-room. On the alarm being raised the steam fire-engines from the Fire Brigade stations at the Fort and Byculla at once repaired to the scene. In the meantime the mill hands, assisted by the local police, rendered every possible assistance, and extinguished the flames within a short time, but not before damages to the extent of Rs. 1,600 was caused to the cotton that was lying about loose in the room where the fire originated. The origin of the fire is attributed to friction caused by a stone getting in contract with the machinery while the cotton was being cleaned.

A FEMALE THIEF.—A woman named Roorkee was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 55, the property of Amrut Ally, a Mahomedan fakeer, from his residence at Soortee Mohola, on Monday night last. The complainant on the night in question left his room for a short time on some urgent business, leaving the watch and chain hanging on a nail on the wall of his room. On his return he found the watch and chain missing, when he reported the theft to the police, who upon enquiry and on searching the room of the accused, which was one adjoining the complainant's, found the watch and chain concealed in a pillow. Roorkee on pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Motilall Ramdass and Jumnadass Ramdass were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Hamilton with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of 58 tolas of gold, valued at Rs. 1,470 belonging to Maunchund Sakulchund, a jeweller, residing on the Kalbadevie Road. Mr. Dinshaw Davur appeared for the prosecution ; Mr. Smetham appeared on behalf of the first accused, and Mr. Sanjana for the second. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The magistrate after recording some further evidence, convicted, both the accused. Motilall was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo a further term of six months' similar imprisonment, and Jumnadass was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo a further term of six months' similar imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Service of Penitence and Address.

GOOD FRIDAY.

6-45 a.m.—Matins, Litany, and Ante-Communion.
12 noon to 3 p.m.—"The three hours' Agony" to be preached by the Rev. F. N. Hill.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

6-30 a.m.—Choral Holy Communion.
9-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
8 p.m.—Sermon on the Actors in the Passion.

GOOD FRIDAY.

7-30 a.m.—The Reproaches.
9-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
12 to 3 p.m.—Addresses on the Seven Words by the Rev. F, Biscoe ; with Hymns, &c.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by the Rev. B. Beale.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

MAUNDY THURSDAY.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
7 p.m.—Short Service with Address on the "Way of the Cross."

GOOD FRIDAY.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Litany and Ante-Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service and Address.
7—9 p.m.—"The words from the Cross."
Offertories for the European and Eurasian poor fund.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel. The Rev. T. Greig will preach. All are cordially invited to attend.

GOOD FRIDAY.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE.

(FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Pre-Communion Service, and Sermon.—Hymns 114, 109, and 112.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 108, 109, and 122.
Offertories for the poor fund.

SAILORS' CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, PRINCE'S DOCK.

5-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
4 p.m.—Litany and Address.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Ante-Communion.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 254 men who were left behind by the Malabar and who are now at Colaba depot awaiting passage to England will be embarked on board the s. s. Vesta from the Government Dockyard on Saturday, the 20th instant. 2 men, 2 women, and 7 children, now at Deolali depot, awaiting embarkation to England, will be despatched so as to arrive at Bombay at 7 p.m. on Friday, the 19th instant. They will be attached to Colaba depot for that night, and will be embarked with the remainder of the troops on Saturday.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re.-1-4.

THE "GOLDEN GANG" CASES.

At the Sessions yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury, the trial of the guard Spinks was resumed. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Russell and Lord Colin Campbell conducted the defence.

Luxmon Sonar, the goldsmith, being further cross-examined by Mr. Russell, said he had melted down ornaments for Neil only once, but had made ornaments for him at his house on several occasions. Witness had not melted down ornaments for other guards, or any Europeans whatsoever, at Bhosawul.

Syed Fazal Hoosein, a resident of Bhurtpore, said that while he was travelling by rail in November last he left his luggage at several stations with the railway authorities, ultimately taking charge of it himself at Nadir, where he got out. On looking into his luggage at home he found some articles missing. He, therefore, made a complaint to the railway authorities at Ajmere. He found that ornaments worth Rs. 2,899, had been stolen.

Mr. Jardine here wanted to call William Neil, who has already been convicted, to give evidence. There was another charge against Neil, but Mr. Jardine withdrew it, with the permission of the court. Before Neil appeared in the witness-box, his lordship told the jury to receive the prisoner's evidence with the greatest caution.

Neil then, being examined by Mr. Jardine, said : I was suspended in November, when I left Bhosawul for Bombay. I lived in the same block of building with the accused, Spinks. The accused was the head passenger guard on the line from Budneira to Bhosawul that I ran on. I and Spinks were intimately acquainted with one another, excepting for a short time in January and February 1888. I know this watch and bracelet shown to me. They were removed by me from the luggage of Inspector Franks while I was employed as a guard on a night train between Bhosawul and Budneira. I gave the watch and bracelet to Spinks for disposal. He told me he would give me a portion of the money.

Had there been any transaction of a like nature between you and Spinks before this ?

Mr. Russell objected to the question, and Mr. Jardine put the question in the following form :—

Why did you give these articles to Spinks for disposal ?

Witness : Spinks told me that he would be able to dispose of the articles given to him in Madras, and that it would be safer to dispose them of in Madras than in Bhosawul or Bombay.

Why did you go to Spinks in preference to any one else ?—Because Spinks first informed me of the thefts on the line and the way they were committed.

When did he first tell you so ?—In December 1887, about the time I joined the service.

Can you tell us what he told you at the time ?—He told me that a number of guards on the line had left rich in consequence of these thefts. He mentioned several names. He told me the way sealed parcels were opened, and also what luggage or parcels were likely to contain valuables.

What luggage did he say was likely to contain valuables ?—Parcels of luggage belonging to Banyas or Marwadis were the best, he said, and that parcels from Burhanpore contained silks.

Did he give you any advice ?—He gave me a number of copper coins, a bunch of keys, and two needles.

What were the coins for ?—For sealing the parcels up again.

And the needles ?—For sewing up the packages.

What sort of copper coins did he give you ?—Those belonging to Native States.

What else did he give you ?—He also gave me a lock and a screw driver.

What was the lock for ?—To be used as a hammer.

Should you know the lock if it were shown to you again ? (Produced.)—Yes, this is the lock, and I know it by the indentations on it. The indentations were caused by driving in nails, and using it as a hammer for different purposes.

Will you tell me when you first gave any goods to Spinks ?—In the month of May or June of last year, the first time I gave him anything was money. In November last I remember two packages going from Mortizapore to Burhanpore. I was the guard on that occasion.

Did anything happen to those packages while they were in your charge ?—Yes, I removed some of the contents.

What was it you removed ?—Silk-pieces. I kept some of them myself and gave a few to Spinks. A gold ornament now shown to me was also removed from a box along with a lot of more gold and silver ornaments.

About how many ?—A table napkinful. I gave the silver ornaments to Spinks, in order to get them melted. I told Spinks where I had got them from. The box from which these ornaments were abstracted was booked from either Rajnandgaon or Kampti, and was going to Khandwa.

You gave certain information to the police, in consequence of which DeSouza's house was searched at Budneira ?—Yes.

Had you yourself had anything to do with DeSouza with reference to these goods ?—I was at his place on one occasion only, but I never gave him any goods.

Then why did you tell the police that DeSouza's house should be searched ?—Because Spinks was very intimate with the DeSouzas. Spinks told me that Mrs. DeSouza was going to make a *kummerbund* of a *puggree* I had given him.

Do you know Luxmon Sonar ?—Yes.

Do you know whether he had done any work for Spinks ?—I do. I was present along with Spinks on one or two occasions when ornaments were melted down for Spinks.

You have been convicted of theft in reference to Franks, Motiram, and Fazul Hoosein's goods ?—Yes. I was asked yesterday by Mr. Nicholson, solicitor, to say if I was prepared to give evidence, and I said yes. The evidence I now give is quite voluntary, and is given without threat or inducement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell :—

Didn't you tell Spinks the other day that nothing would induce you to give evidence ?—I might have told him so ; but I don't recollect.

You also told him that the police had been urging you to give evidence against him ?—I told him nothing of the kind.

Did you tell him that Mr. Brewin had been urging you to give evidence ?—No.

As a matter of fact Mr. Brewin has seen you with reference to your giving evidence ?—He spoke to me a few words yesterday ; but it was not about giving any evidence.

What did he say to you ?—He asked me how I was getting on, and something more to that effect.

What else did he say to you ?—He asked me how I liked the jail, and said I was looking rather ill.

In consequence of the confinement I suppose ?—Yes.

Did he say to you that your confinement would be shorter if you gave evidence ?—No, I am pretty sure he did not say anything of the kind.

Your health has been suffering from this undue restraint ?—Yes.

Very much ?—Yes.

And you are not so strong in the mind as you were before ?—Well, I am obliged to believe the confinement has affected my mind. I was arrested on the 31st January in Bombay, and on the 4th February I had a long interview at Bhosawul with Colonel Portman. On the 7th February I was examined by the mamlatdar for six hours. I made a statement to the mamlatdar.

Before you made your statement, you were promised by the police something ?—I was.

What were you promised ?—I was promised that if I made a confession and that if it proved to be correct, I should get a pardon. The promise was made to me twice, once in the presence of Mr. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Mr. Brewin made the promise and Colonel Portman was present at the time.

When was the second promise made to you ?—At Bhosawul.

By whom ?—By Inspector O'Grady in the presence of Colonel Portman.

Had it not been for those promises, you would not have made any statement whatever ?—I may have.

But those promises induced you to make a statement ?—They induced me to tell the truth. I was in bad health before I was arrested, and got worse afterwards.

At your trial here you pleaded not guilty ?—Yes.

The Judge : He claimed to be tried.

Mr. Russell : And you have put in a written defence which his lordship read to the jury ?—Yes.

Did you say in it that the *puggree* had been purchased from a travelling merchant at Bhosawul ?—I did.

That statement was untrue ?—It was.

You said also that you were kept for a long time without food, and given a good deal of liquor at Bhosawul ?—Yes, I was given a good deal of liquor by Inspector Jeffries.

You said also that the police were beating servants in order to induce them to make statements detrimental to their masters. Is that true or false ?—That was what I heard from Spinks.

You also said that some days after you made your statement, you wished to withdraw it. Is that true or false ?—False.

You also said that you have said nothing to Col. Portman about DeSouza ?—That is false.

You also said that DeSouza's house was searched in consequence of Mrs. DeSouza's being considered a person of ill-repute. Is that true or false ?—False.

Then you wanted to vilify a respectable woman ?—No, she does not bear a good character.

Then do you still persist in vilifying her ?—Well, she is supposed to be a person of bad repute.

The prisoner also denied some other statements made in his written confession.)

There was a quarrel between me and Spinks about which you wrote to Webster, the station-master ?—Yes, and I wrote to him in his official capacity. I received no reply from Webster. The quarrel had originated from Spinks' brother-in-law, Miles, having something to do with my wife.

You say Spinks told you that a number of guards had left rich in consequence of these thefts ?—Yes, he gave me several names, not only of guards that had left, but also of some who are still in the service. (Prisoner was prepared to give the names, but was not asked to do so.) I got Luxmon to melt down ornaments and convert them into ornaments for my wife.

In his re-examination the prisoner said :—The statements which I now say are not true were made at the suggestion of Spinks. He assisted me in preparing my defence.

Inspector O'Grady, of the Railway Police, in answer to questions put by Mr. Russell, said :—I took Neil to Col. Portman on the 5th February. He was before Col. Portman for three or four hours while his statement was being taken down.

Before he made that statement had you promised him anything ?—Nothing whatever.

Did you suggest that he should get a pardon if he made a statement ?—No ; he was rather told distinctly that no pardon could be promised him. I showed him section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to assure him that no such promise could be made.

Did you suggest that it would be better for him if he made a statement ?—No. He wanted to come to some sort of understanding before he made a statement, but he was told that no such thing could be done.

Mr. Harry Brewin, Superintendent in the Bombay Police Force, said :—I am not in police charge of this case.

It is being suggested in cross-examination that you induced Neil to make his confession. Is there any truth in it ?—It is absolutely without foundation.

It is being suggested in the cross-examination that you told Neil that if he gave evidence, he would be condemned for a shorter term ?—Nothing of that kind whatever passed my lips.

Have you ever at any time, by promise or threat, endeavoured to get a statement or confession from Neil ?—I have not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell :—I spoke to Neil yesterday in this building. I told him he was looking poorly.

From the effects of his confinement ?—I did not tell him that. I had a good deal of talk with him about other matters.

What occasion had you to speak to him ?—I was desirous of ascertaining, if possible, from him the whereabouts of certain property belonging to the Duke of Connaught. I said to him nothing whatever about his giving evidence in this case.

Were you present when Neil was placed before Mr. Gell ?—Not before Mr. Gell. It was Col. Wilson. I was present at the time, as well as Col. Portman. No suggestion was made to him that he would receive a pardon if he made a statement. He was given no inducement whatever.

Mr. Jardine summed up the evidence adduced for the prosecution, calling the jury's attention to the portions which corroborated the main story against the accused. He submitted that the charges preferred against the accused were fully made out.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury for the defence, referred to the sections of the Penal Code, under which his client was charged, arguing that it must be clearly shown that at the time the prisoner received the property he received it dishonestly, and that at the time he had reason to believe that it was stolen property unless it was clearly shown that the accused had reason to believe that the property was stolen, he would not be guilty. Mr. Russell cited an authority on the point and relied strongly upon it in favour of his client. Coming to the facts of the case, Mr. Russell asked the jury to discard from their minds all they had heard outside, especially the unfortunate expression, "Golden Gang," which was not used in the proceedings at Bhosawul, and originated in the imagination of some reporter of the press in Bombay. The prisoner was a man who had done seven years' honourable service to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and had always borne a good character during that period. The circumstance did not clearly show that the accused was in any way connected with the stolen property in the black tin-box found with DeSouza ; and the learned counsel asked the jury to make that declaration by their verdict. In the first place, the learned counsel trusted the jury would not agree with him in the opinion that no reliance could be placed on the confession which Neil was alleged to have made. They must have observed the haphazard way in which that morning he denied the facts brought home to him by the learned counsel in cross-examination—facts which told strongly in favour of the accused. Neil's answers pointed to his motive. The basis of the case for the prosecution crumbled away because it clashed with the evidence given by Neil. His lordship would tell the jury that the evidence of an accomplice like Neil was to be received with caution, and that it required corroboration upon independent testimony. Now the learned counsel ventured to say that they had no corroborative evidence in the case to connect the accused with the subject-matter of the charges. Mr. Russell here commented at some length upon the evidence of the different witnesses which told against the prisoner. The story told by the Marwaree witnesses was absolutely incredible, and was apparently got up to make out a case against the accused. It was a story which the jury, as reasonable men, would never believe ; and the learned counsel asked the jury to come to the conclusion that the Marwaree's story being unreliable, the case for the prosecution must fall to the ground. The learned counsel laid great stress on the fact that the prosecution had called no evidence whatever to show to whom the black tin-box belonged except the evidence of Neil, who stated that the box was not his property. Then, what evidence was there to show that the accused was aware of the contents of the box ? It was opened in his absence, and it was not shewn that the accused had ever seen the contents. On this point, again, the case for the prosecution must crumble away as on the point previously noticed. The evidence of Inspector Jeffries had come upon the learned counsel with surprise, for he had no previous knowledge of what he was going to say, and the learned counsel therefore had to enquire into Inspector Jefferies' antecedents. The suggestions that he made were never made before, and it was clear Inspector Jeffries had been acting with extra zeal in the matter with an eye to an increase of his wages.

His lordship in summing up the case to the jury explained the charges preferred against the prisoner and the law bearing upon them. The mere possession of the box was not conclusive evidence that the person in possession had a guilty knowledge in the matter, for they found that the guard De Souza was not suspected in any way, and was still continued in the employ of the company, having been transferred to Nagpore. Now, two classes of evidence had been adduced against the prisoner. As to the evidence of an accomplice, his lordship cautioned the jury against receiving such evidence as conclusive unless it was corroborated by independent testimony. Commenting upon the evidence called for the prosecution, his lordship directed the jury's attention to the respective duties of the first and second guards of a passenger train. In the first place, the jury had to be satisfied that a theft was committed of the properties of Dr. Hume, Inspector Franks, and Motiram Maneckram. Upon the evidence there could be no doubt that these persons travelled upon the railway and that their properties were lost. The material part of the case was whether the accused had a guilty knowledge in the matter. Turning to the evidence of the Marwaree pawnbrokers, his lordship asked where was a railway guard like the accused in the receipt of a salary of Rs. 120 per month to get such valuable articles as he took to the Marwarees and asked them to value ? If one picked up a valuable article in the road, and if he was an honest man, he would not go to a Marwaree to get the article valued. These Marwarees were men doing business at Bhosawul for several years, and it was not likely they would come forward to make a false charge. Then, the tools found in the prisoner's bungalow were really formidable tools, and were not such as would be required by the prisoner in the discharge of his duty as a guard. They were tools which might have been used in breaking open packages, and it was for the jury to form their opinion on the point. His lordship said Mr. Russell was justified in cross-examining Inspector Jefferies regarding the tools of which he had made no mention before the Magistrate, and the Inspector had no cause for complaint regarding the question's put to him in connection with his past career. He was still an officer in the service of the company, and his lordship considered that he was entitled to credit. His lordship next read to the jury the evidence bearing upon the prisoner's possession of the stolen property. If the jury accepted Neill's statements, his lordship said there was ample other evidence to corroborate them.

The jury retired for consultation at 5-40 p.m., and on their returning into court at 6-15 p.m. the foreman said the jury were divided by five against four.

The Judge said he could not accept the verdict, and told the jury to deliberate further.

They retired again, and on returning into court at 6-30 p.m., the foreman said there were six in favour and four against the prisoner.

The Judge said there were certain elements of doubt in the case ; and accepting the verdict of the majority, he ordered the discharge of the prisoner.

There being no other charge against the prisoner he was discharged.

The Court adjourned at 6-35 p.m. until Tuesday next on account of the Easter holidays.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard at a sitting of the court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott :—

LE VUNMALI AMRUTLAL PATEL.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was opposed by two creditors on the ground that the insolvent was a resident of Ahmedabad, and had come here merely for the purpose of getting the benefit of the Act. He had arranged with a friendly creditor of his to obtain a decree against him in the Bombay Small Causes Court and to put him in jail here, so that he might thereby be enabled to apply for the benefit of the Act in this court. Moreover, he had fraudulently conveyed all his property, which was situated at Ahmedabad, into the name of a friend of his with a view to defraud the rest of the creditors. The insolvent's answer to the allegations was that he had been a resident of Bombay for the last ten years, and had a place of business here. He affirmed that the allegations made against him were entirely unfounded.

Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, said that there were circumstances in the case of the gravest suspicion, and the learned counsel trusted that the court would not entertain the application. The whole of the insolvent's property was situated in Ahmedabad. He had handed no property or books of any sort to the Official Assignee. He had set forth his liabilities to the extent of Rs. 33,554, and out of these only four small creditors to the extent of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 were Bombay men, the rest of the creditors being residents of Ahmedabad. Insolvent had, moreover, given undue preference to some creditors, who, the learned counsel, said were only fictitious creditors.

Mr. Anderson supported Mr. Lang's argument, endorsing all he had said. The learned counsel referred to a case in which the proportion of Bombay creditors was much larger than in this case, and yet in which Mr. Justice Bayley refused an application for relief. This was a case very suspicious upon the face of it ; and the learned counsel asked the court to reject the application for an interim order.

Mr. Mankar, in reply, asked for a short interim order only in order to bring the matter speedily to a hearing.

His lordship remarked the points before him for consideration were whether this was a *bona-fide* application, and whether the insolvent made a vexatious defence to a suit brought against him. On both points, without going into other details, his lordship refused the application.

RE LIEUT.-COLONEL STOPFORD.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for six months. Insolvent was settling with his creditors, and the settlement was shaping itself into a workable form, the insolvent proposing to pay a lump sum to his creditors. His lordship said six months was too long a period, and granted an extension for four months only.

RE BHAISETT TRICUMLAL.

On the application of Mr. Starling, the hearing of this matter was postponed till the 1st May next. Mr. Lang appeared for a creditor, and had no objection to the postponement.

RE JOSEPH HYDE.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule, and the application was granted.

RE MASOOKHRAM MANSOOKRAM.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE RUSHEED BIN ESSA BIN KHALIFFA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order, which was granted.

RE ELLOJEE ESSAJEE AND ANOTHER.

The insolvents, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, opposed the application, stating that the first insolvent borrowed money of his client for the marriage of his son, the second insolvent. The loan was not repaid. When a suit was brought in the Small Cause Court, the insolvents consented to a decree, payable by instalments ; but immediately after the decree was passed, they filed their petition. His lordship refused the application for an interim order.

RE PUNJAJEE FURDOONJEE AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvents were sworn to the truth of their schedule, and were discharged.

RE MOROBA SUNDERJEE.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, insolvent was given leave to serve notices, and his interim order was extended for a month.

RE SHEVRAM NARAYEN KELKUR.

The insolvent came up for his discharge. This was his second insolvency within a short time, and his discharge was adjourned for three months.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Shaik Amin Shaik Ali Sarung, Keval Bhana Khutree, and Motiram Bhana Khutree, Kala Kessowjee, Shapurjee Jamsetje Lalla and Jamsajee Shapurjee Lalla, Vithu Bhawoo Gujar and Babajee Murar Gujar, Shaik Abdul Kurrim Chhotu, Sittaram Vithalset Nagurkur and others ; Minguel Carlos Barboza, Dorabjee Cooverjee Ambrolina, Narayen Damjee Thucker ; Annabai, widow of Keshow Kaffree, and Jusab Hajee Sedik, Memon.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISCHARGE OF AN ACCUSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. MORARJEE PITAMBER.

THIS was a petition by the Public Prosecutor to send for and examine the record in the case, and to order the arrest of Morarjee with a view to his commitment to the High Court for trial.

Mr. Justice Scott, in disposing of the petition, said : The rule to be followed in a case of this kind was laid down in 1822 by Bayley, J., in 1 B. and C., at p. 50, which says that a magistrate should only commit when a *prima facie* case is made out against the accused by witnesses entitled to a reasonable amount of credit. The rule was adopted by West, J., in I. L. R. 11 Bom., 372. In the present case, without expressing any opinion which may prejudge the merits of the case, we are inclined to think, subject to further consideration when the record and proceedings and the statement of the magistrate are laid before us that enough evidence was given in corroboration of the informer's story to make out a *prima facie* case. The evidence of the firewood-seller and of the lodgers all seem to connect Morarjee with the matter, and there are other apparently corroborative facts, such as the finding of the oil-tin, the wrappers, and the firewood. We, therefore, send for the record and proceedings, and at the same time direct notice to be issued to the discharged person to show cause why the order of discharge should not be set aside, and he be committed to the next Sessions of the High Court for trial.

THE *Daily Telegraph* commends to the attention of the Society for Psychical Research the latest dream-story in connection with racing. A well-known ex-military sportsman for some weeks past had made up his mind that he would "try and dream the winner of the Lincoln Handicap." This ingenious idea of his he announced to several of his friends who naturally smiled somewhat sceptically on the would-be seer. However, on the Monday night prior to the event five times in succession he dreamed that "No. 13" had won the race. As there was no horse of that name the sportsman in question came to the conclusion that his vision must refer to the number on the card. He made no secret of his belief, and on Wednesday morning he sent a messenger to King's-cross to get the card and back his dream-number. There were no cards to be had at the station. Accordingly he wired to Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's bookstall at Lincoln for "the name of No. 13 on to-day's card for the Handicap." The answer came back promptly, "Wise Man." The resolute dreamer immediately backed the horse, with the happy result that all wise racing men now wot of. Every detail of this singular story is absolutely true, and there are many who can testify to having heard the prophecy of "No. 13" delivered on the afternoon of the race.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Atrato, 2,055 tons, Captain J Gordon, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE s. s. Knight Companion, 2,542 tons, Captain J Thomas, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Canal with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Hindoo, Captain G Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cutch Mandvie with a general cargo, and 2 cabin, and 400 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Oriental, 938 tons, Captain F W Frohawk, sailed yesterday for Marmagao and Coast with a general cargo, and Mr Dorabjee Shapurjee and friend, as cabin, and 5 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s.s. Clan Sinclair, 1,911 tons, Captain J R Kewley, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr Fleming and Mr Hamilton as cabin and 3 deck passengers. She is consigned to Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Wilson Line s. s. Volturno 1,537 tons, Captain Watson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Hull with a general cargo, 2,072 tons of coals, and the following saloon passengers :—Mr and Mrs Hurst. She is consigned to Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—Mr and Mrs W Maclellaud, for Mandvie ; Mr Kennedy, Assist-Apothecary, J Knox Thomas, for Kurrachee ; and 70 deck passengers, for Kurrachee and Kattywar coast.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain J Laird, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—Mrs Ballantine and infant, Miss A Harding, Mrs Thackwell and child, Major and Mrs Leach and child, Major and Mrs Camposs and 3 children, Mr Squire, Mr and Mrs Dyer and 2 children, Mrs Brooks and 2 children, Miss Serrard, Mrs Lushington, Mrs S Barry, Mrs Pullan and 2 masters Pullan, Mr Longworth, Lieut Thackwell, Mr MacBean, Mrs Moir and infant, Mrs Keir, Dr and Mrs De Souza, Captain J Robertson, Captain Dick, Mr and Mrs Rowe, Miss Rowe, and Miss Kerr, and 46 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. G. C. Tower	2401	Brotherton..	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Arabia	2314	Laird	B	W & A. Graham & Co.
,, King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Vesta	1993	Harris	F	.....
,, Draco	1113	Marshall	H J	F. Muir & Co.
,, Aston Hall	2224	Hill	L	Edward Bates & Co
,, Medley Hall	2182	Buck	M	Edward Bates & Co
,, Govino	1451	Tyson	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Atrato	2055	Gordon	P	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Kt. of St. John	2248	Bevis	1	K. Nixon & Co.
,, B. Castle	1653	Tod	2	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Singapore	2432	Gueseppe	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Khiva	1492	Crewe	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Niazara	2041	Maconichie	6	K. Nixon & Co.
,, M. Branch	1735	Ritson	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Oriental	939	Frohawk	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Kt. Errant	2241	Mathew	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Knight Companion	2542	Thomas	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Karoon	1312	Saunders	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Volturno (s)	Watson	Hull, March 17.
17	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	Clan Sinclair (s)	Kewley	Liverpool, March 19

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Kt. Companion (s)	Thomas	Antwerp.
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
	Oriental (s)	Frohawk	Marmagao & Coast.
	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Kurrachee.
	Arabia (s)	Laird	Aden & Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading :—
Steamer Volturno, for Hull.
,, Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie and Coast.
,, Govino, for Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April. 12 Argus, ship ..... Ramsay .... Liverpool, Dec 23.
Patna s ..... Icely ..... Bombay, March 23.
13 Star of Erin, bq .. Smyth ..... Liverpool, Dec 15.
Silverhorn, ship .. Irish ..... Port not mentioned.

DEPARTURES.

April 12.—Steamers Pachumba and Shahzada.
April 13.—Steamer Malda, and Barque Concordia.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 15.

FROM LONDON.

Yesso s.—123 gallons neasfoot oil, Chartered Bank of I A and China.
Kerbella s,—475 gallons turpentine, A M Hoponally ; 129 gallons french polish, E Essabajee.
Horn Head s,—35 ewts zinc sheets, Chartered Bank of I A and China.
Kaiser-i-Hind s,—76 cases Mellin's food, J Brothers and and Co.
Bothwell Castle s,—15 cases yellow metal sheetings Jummakhram ; 15 cases colour, P F. Bengallee ; 210 reams paper, S Budroodin ; 40 bundles galvanised buckets, S Abdoolally ; and 15 cases colour, A H Chundabhoy.
Peshawur s—250 gallons varnish, S S Narielwalla ; 19 bales printing paper, The "Bombay Gazette ; 15 cases chemicals, M Goculdas ; 21 cases colour, F Sumsoodin ; 20 cases varnish, U Surfally and Co ; 200 drums paint and 25 bottles quick silver, D R. Dady and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—5 cases aniline dye, G. Mooljee.
Clan MacGregor s—401 gallons cylinder oil, J. B. K. Macbeth ; and 18 cases foundation stones, S Shapurjee and Co.
Arabia s—39 bundles galvanised iron sheets, Owen and Okell ; 93 bundles steel, R Jeemabhoy.

FROM HULL.

Chicago s —2,218 packages Swedish rolled iron, C Oockerda ; 14 cases colour, P F Bengalee.
Jago s—20 cases emeraldine colour, E Essabajee ; 20 cases colour, and 100 gallons varnish, P F Bengalee ; 2,813 packages rolled iron, H Dhursee.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH.

Atrato s— 8 casks alizarine colour, H Tyabjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Knutsford s—30 cases Chinese blue colour, A Blaschek and Co.
Bothwell Castle s—25 cases colour, H Tyebjee ; 20 cases straw boards, A H Essoofbhoy ; and 17 cases glassware, M Cuttamsee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pandora s—13 cases optical instruments and stationery, Beir and Katz.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—4 cases optical instruments, The National Bank of India ; and 100 barrels cement, S Baboojee and Sons.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Wardha s—842 cwts sugar, V Ebrahim and Co.
Clyde s—10 cases glass beads, E Sulleymanjee ; and 10 cases glass beads, J Nathoobhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Clydes—30 cases colour, P F Bengalee.
Clan MacGregor s—10 barrels rosin, E Allybhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arabia s—36 packages American blocks, M Gamjee ; 50 packages clocks, Byramjee Shapurjee ; 14 cases tobacco, H Ballantine ; and 12 cases tobacco, H Sheriar.

APRIL 16.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—75 cases brandy, D Cawasjee ; 200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaser and Sons ; 100 cases brandy and 55 cases beer, J Framjee ; 10 cases whisky, 15 cases sherry, 5 cases Madeira and 2 cases liquers, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 15 cases beer and 5 cases stout, Phipson and Co ; 2 cases whisky, The National Bank of India ; 20 cases br

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FINEST ORANGE PEKOE DUST, PEKOE DUST, and PEKOE SOUCHONG and CONGOU DUST, at Annas 11, 10 and 8 per lb., respectively. MORTON MAJU and & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—An Upper-storied BUNGALOW, next to Girgaum Portuguese Church, Lately vacated by Mr. J. De Lima. Rent Rs. 40. Apply at the premises.

KHANDALLA.—JEEWAJEE VILLA to LET Furnished for the remaining Season. Apply to JEEJEEBHOY JEEWAJEE, 105, Frere Road, Fort.

HUNDREDS have acknowledged us Cheap!!! Thousands are satisfied with our Prices. Please enquire before you buy elsewhere. Everything useful or Fancy at SHROFF BROTHERS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION in Prices.—Our Extra Fine Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4 and Unsorted Orange Pekoe Re. 1-3 per lb. Packed in 1 lb. strong air-tight Zinc Boxes.—DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CROSS BUNS can be had at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street, This Evening, and on GOOD FRIDAY Morning.

ON VIEW.—Captain Even's Valuable Household Furniture, Pony Cart, &c., at Marine Lines, to be sold on SATURDAY, 20th instant.

WANTED.—A Respectable Shroff, for a European Mercantile Firm. Liberal interest. Please write as soon as possible to "M. S.," care of this paper.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.—Furnished STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply at the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

TRYCLES FOR SALE at ⅓ Cost. Owner going to England. Tryole Front Steerer Rs. 100. Ccoly Cycle, Rs. 150. Apply to CHARLES COCHRANE, No. 7, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla.

BILLIARD CHALK. As. 2 per doz. ; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-1 ; Cues from Rs. 1-12 ; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

WANTED.—A Well-bred BULL DOG PUP. Please apply, stating Age and Price, to "PUP," care of this paper.

WANTED.—For 6 months, Rs. 3,200, on a Standard Life Policy for Rs. 10,000. Apply to "J. K. L.," care of this office.

WANTED SHARP.—A D.B.C.F. 12 or 10 Bore RIFLE, good maker, balanced charge up to 8 drams. Also a B. 450 or 500 Bore Rifle, self-ejector up to 5½ and 6 drams. Give details to "O. I. O.," care of this paper.

OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT.—A European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D.," care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem. Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW on the "RIDGE," Malabar Hill, Furnished. For rent and particulars Apply to "MANAGER," French Bank.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TRY ! TRY !! TRY !!! Our INFANT'S FOOD, a single Tin is sure to make a Weak Child Healthy, Annas 12 only.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

READ and BARTON'S ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.—Ice Pitchers, Bread and Butter Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Napkin Rings, Cups, Flower Pots, Pickle Castor, Inkstand, Jam Pots, Ice Tongs.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

POST OFFICES, RAILWAYS, MESSES CLUBS, Regimental Coffee Shops, &c., &c. throughout India are perfectly satisfied with the Lamps Lanterns, &c., supplied from the Lamp Warehouse, R DUMAR, late Theodor Knau 1, 69, Esplanade Road.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, BEEHIVE BRANDY.—Fresh shipments every fortnight.—WALTER NUTTER and Co., opposite Custom House.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For prices, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

FOR SALE.—At the Wankaner Paddocks, several young, strong, and handsome, half-bred Horses and Mares for polo and carriage use. For further particulars apply to the STATE KARBHARI, Wankaner.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowlishaw's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for a GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable. Price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand), Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON,

TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite to P. W. Department.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay. Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO, 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERFINE SATIN, GAUZE SILK, VELVET, SILK, &c.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 19th April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms as follows :—

On account and risk of whom it may concern—
1 case, containing 61 pieces superfine plain satin of various shades and colour.
1 case superfine fancy striped satin.
1 „ „ „ gauze silk.
1 „ „ „ printed flower silk.
1 „ Embossed velvet.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 19th April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows :—

1 case Gent's boots and shoes,

An invoice, containing handsome and valuable dinner, dessert, breakfast, tea, toilet, and wash-hand services, spare plates, flower-pots, &c.

Sample lots of hand bags, enamelled ware soaps, confectionery, silver and metal watches, hardware and 1 case bevelled mirror glasses.

By order of the mortgagee, Purmanandas Jeevandas, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mirally Aekbarkhan Bahadoor, Esq, and others, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 22nd day of April 1889, sale commencing at 4 p.m., as follows, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Fuzundaree land or ground, situate without the Fort wall of Bombay, at or near Umarkhanree, in the sub-division of Mandvie, on the north side of the Old Jail Road, containing by admeasurement 4,220 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Fuzundar or Trustee of the Church of Nossa Senhora De Esperanca under No. 103, and is bounded on the east by a foothpath or passage ; on the west by the house of Hajee Mahomed Salakhan, and now of the said Mirza Hussein Allykhan ; on the north by a footpath or passage ; and on the south by the Public Jail Road, together with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses or bungalows and stables erected, built, and standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 111, 115, 116, 117, 118, and 119.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A fresh consignment of new patent stopper Monopol Pilsener Beer, light gravity, in case of 4 dozen quart bottles. Price net cash, Rs. 18 per case.

N. B.—By means of the new Patent Stopper, the contents of the bottle could be used at different interval at the option of the consumers, without the trouble of unscrewing the cork.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, April 13, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

SALE of MILL STORES, &c., (of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Ld.,) at Surat, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of the official Liquidators (N. B. S. W. and M. Co. Ld.) has been POSTPONED till 3rd June 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 18, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.

THERE was an advance of 1-16d. in Silver in London yesterday at 42 3-16d. per oz ; but Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination at £67⅛ and £70⅝, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 109. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. down, at 1s. 3 15-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 86½ ; Exchange on London was slightly lower at Francs 25·26½.

In General Produce, Linseed was unchanged in tone ; but the quotations wired show a decline of 3d. per quarter in Liverpool quality, to arrive, by both routes. Rapeseed was also unaltered. Wheat continued dull ; but no further change in prices is reported. The Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday with a dull and easier feeling, and Bombay quality 1d. to 2d. per lb. lower, 600,600 skins having found buyers out of the 730,000 skins offered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, both generally and for Surats ; but the total sales did not exceed 10,000 bales, including, however, the large proportion of 20 per cent. of Surats. Mid-American remained at 5 15-16d. ; and East Indian Cotton was unaltered, with the exception of "Fine" Oomra, which was 1-16d. per lb. higher. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for June to September deliveries, but in nearer positions they were unchanged.

The spot price in New York remained at 10 11-16 cents ; but July Futures were four points higher at 10·70 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports keep up about the same relation to those of the two preceding years, as has lately been the case, and figures now give the following comparison :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	8,000	6,000	2,000
Three days' do. ...	19,000	14,000	8,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888.	5,309,000	5,179,000	5,114,000

There has been a continuance of strength and a return of activity in our Cotton Market to-day, the total sales reported having exceeded 5,000 bales, while prices may be called Re. 1 to Rs. 3 higher. More than half the day's business was in Julgaum at Rs. 211-15 per candy ; Bengals coming next with some 700 bales, at Rs. 177-78 ; a good deal of Akote and Sheagaum was also taken at Rs. 212-15, the other purchases having consisted of a few hundred bales each of Indore, at Rs. 206 ; Nuggur, at Rs. 211-12 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 208-10 ; Pachora, at Rs. 212 ; Dhollera, at Rs. 205 ; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 208½ ; and Persian, at Rs. 224-5 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been no increase in business in this market to-day, transactions having still been upon only a moderate scale ; but a firmer tone has been noticeable, and our last quotations are maintained for all descriptions.

SEEDS continue in but slight request and a small business is reported again ; but prices are quoted as before all round, and the tone of the market is steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,082 bales.
Wheat	25,158 cwt.
Linseed	7,011 „
Rapeseed	16,509 „
Gingelly	2,363 „
Groundnuts	4,962 „

Freights have been weaker to-day, more relets having been offering again. Rates to most ports have declined to 20s. per ton for both ready and May shipment.

EXCHANGE has been firm to-day at yesterday's closing quotations for Bank Paper, and at 1s. 4 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits for April and 1s. 4 13-32d. and 1s. 4¾d. for May delivery. A few ready Bills have come out, but business generally has not been very brisk. Calcutta comes rather easier, but this has not affected the position here. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·73½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has fluctuated a good deal to-day within a small compass. Calcutta having come 1-16 per cent. lower, Fours for cash opened weak and were quoted at par, but rallied a little, and closed at 100 1-16. For the next account the rate receded to 100⅛, and for the 30th May settlement to 100¼ to 5-16, but afterwards an improvement to the extent of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. took place. 103¾ to ½ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES continue in the same quiet state, and we have again but few changes to make in our list. Soonderdas Mill shares are Rs. 20 lower, at Rs. 480 ; Khatao Mucconji are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 725 ; and Coorla Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 570. Jevraj Balloo are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,020 ; and Lackmidas Khimji, at Rs. 990 ; Manockji Petit are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 1,262½. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 425. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 3,475. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 15 up, at Rs. 975 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	975
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250	125	5 do.	146

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,120
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1 060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£100	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.....	1,000 / 750	250 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct	200 / 150
Badman Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	158
Bapt Co., Ld.....	625		185	Nil.	75
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,475
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	865
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	475
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.....	3,000	100	100	Rs.	18
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil.	420
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	49
Indian Guaradtee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	390
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.....	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	220
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	22
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 39	350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs	111
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	55	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs 90	315
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 / 40
M. M. Mody & Co.....					90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BURDON-SANDERSON—April 15, on Monday, Jane Charlotte Burdon-Sanderson, daughter of the late Richard Burdon-Sanderson, Esq., of Jesmond, Northumberland, and sister of Dr. Burdon-Sanderson, the Waynflete Professor of Physiology at Oxford.

SHARPE—April 17, at Hospital Lane, Mazagon, Evalina Adelaide, the beloved wife of Mr. George Sharpe, elder surviving daughter of Mr. J. P. Gonsalves, aged 27 years. Funeral at 4 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889.

THE Secretary of State's decision in the Crawford case, as our London correspondent telegraphed to us last Friday, is adverse to Mr. Crawford, whom he holds to be unfit to remain in the public service. He therefore orders Mr. Crawford's name to be struck off the roll of the Bombay Civil Service—a decision which, it is painful to have to add, carries with it loss of pension to a penniless and a broken man. Whatever view may be taken of the justice of Lord Cross's judgment, no one can think otherwise than with regret, which will in many minds enlarge into compassion, at so ruinous an ending to a career that had been rich in opportunity and plentiful in success. Opinion has differed, and will continue to differ widely, in regard to much that has attended the inquiry into this unhappy case. But at no time has it been other than a pain and a grief to us all to see an English gentleman, the repository of the confidence of Government and the trustee of the interests of the State, lying under a cloud of imputations the most serious that could rest upon a public servant. The severity of the punishment that has overtaken Mr. Crawford is mitigated by the fact that the graver charges that were made against him have been held not to be proved. As had been understood for some time past, the Commissioners had reported in his favour upon the charges of corruption, and the Secretary of State has declined to set aside their finding, despite an elaborate statement of reasons for differing from it which the Government of Bombay sent in with the report. Neither document is before us, but the Secretary of State, in close response to public opinion, has ordered that they shall be published. Meantime it is impossible to find fault with Lord Cross's determination to accept the Commissioners' finding upon the charges of corruption. He remarks, with a significance that will not escape notice, that "whatever might have been his opinion if he had been called upon to decide this matter upon the printed evidence alone," the Commission was a very strong one, it sat for sixty-seven days, and it had the advantage which neither the Bombay Government nor he himself could have, of seeing and hearing the witnesses. We may demur to the implication here that the Bombay Government and the Secretary of State in Council were, in comparison with the Commissioners, equally at a disadvantage for judging of the weight of evidence. In reviewing the evidence the Bombay Government had the benefit of much local knowledge, and the Judicial Member of Council, who necessarily had the larger part in drawing up the Government's covering letter, did so with such advantages over the members of the Commission as a long and varied experience of the courts and the people of this Presidency would necessarily give him. This, however, is a consideration which, in the absence both of the report and of the Government's review of it, we are not at all disposed to press. Where opinions differ in circumstances such as these, the presumption is with the Commissioners who hear the evidence rather than with the Members of Council who simply review it, and only the weightiest reasons could justify the setting aside of such a presumption. If these reasons exist in the present case they are not before us, and there is nothing that should prevent the public endorsing the decision at which the Secretary of State has arrived.

The charges against Mr. Crawford of borrowing within his jurisdiction have been spoken of as of minor importance, and so, relatively to the accusation of selling public offices, they doubtless are. But the Commissioners took the gravest view of them, and their conclusions, the Secretary of State observes in endorsing them, are "most unfavourable to Mr. Crawford. A condition of things had been revealed, Lord Cross remarks, "altogether lamentable and inconsistent with the possibility of a proper administration of the division at the head of which he was placed, or indeed of the due performance of his public duties anywhere." These severe terms, it should be remembered, are applied to irregularities on Mr. Crawford's part freely admitted by himself, and they have been deemed in some quarters to be so far trivial that sufficient notice would have been taken of them by permitting him to resign the service and to leave it with the honours of war, whatever they may be. If there has been a disposition to under-estimate the gravity of this part of the case the Commissioners give it no encouragement. The indebtedness was not only serious in itself, but, as the Secretary of State says, it rendered Mr. Crawford liable to dismissal ; and it was the indirect cause of an atmosphere of corruption in the division which, although he is held to have stood apart from it, was dangerous to the morality of the service. The language employed by the Commissioners in regard to this part of the case is exceedingly weighty, and as a contribution to administrative ethics it is certain to be cited in future inquiries into irregularities of this kind. To put the matter briefly, Mr. Crawford's necessities were Hanmantrao's opportunities. He came under obligations to the man who served him as a loan agent ; the world got to know what these obligations were, and Hanmantrao helped it to believe that Mr. Crawford might be persuaded to discharge them by irregular disposals of the patronage of the division. We give all prominence to the Commissioners' remark that "in the mind of any man of Mr. Crawford's antecedents, and holding the position he held, there must be a wide gulf between the most reckless borrowing and actual corruption," and we give it the more readily because it indicates that there were in the Commissioners' minds other reasons for believing in his integrity than the weaknesses and inconsistencies and the improbabilities which they held to exist in the case for the prosecution. They nevertheless believed that corruption and extortion did exist at the head-quarters of the Central Division, that Hanmantrao took an active part in it, and that the responsibility for placing him in a position in which he could improperly obtain money rested upon Mr. Crawford. It was impossible to hold him free from responsibility in this connection. He must have known, for no man in the Presidency had a shrewder knowledge of Mahratta nature, what character Hanmantrao would assume in the eyes of his neighbours, as soon as he became, *urbi et orbi*, the helper and the intimate of so considerable a dispenser of patronage. A month's residence in India is enough to show anyone that a native who seeks a favour from a superior invariably does so by indirect means. He applies to an intermediate agent, and is content if he sees no one else, provided the agent is able to serve his purposes. This is one of the most elementary truths concerning the habits of the natives of India, and if Hanmantrao's position in relation to Mr. Crawford be considered in connection with it nothing is more easy to realize than the theory that Hanmantrao was sunk to his eyes in corruption of which his employer had no knowledge or suspicion. The theory, so far as one part of the case is concerned, is favourable to Mr. Crawford ; but it cannot be forgotten that, had the Commissioner been a solvent man and living within his means, there would have been no room for Hanmantrao at his head-quarters, and at all events he could not have appeared to expectant and ambitious subordinates as a personage whose favour it was worth while to buy.

One excuse which has been put forward for Mr. Crawford is that his indebtedness had been condoned by previous Governments, and that a former arrangement with his creditors had been actually recognized by a resolution of Government. But the excuse is irrelevant. The inquiry before the Commissioners was restricted to borrowings in 1887 and 1888, and strictly to borrowings within Mr. Crawford's division. It was an essential characteristic of these transactions that they had put the Commissioner of the Central Division in a position of dependance upon people within his jurisdiction, so that no condonation of general indebtedness in the past could affect the subject-matter of the present inquiry. If the judgment of the Secretary of State seems harsh, let us at least recognize the practical result of indebtedness amongst officials in a responsible position. "A man so embarrassed as he was is under a greater temptation to corruption than other men." It would be impossible to give too much prominence to that pregnant sentence, and in the interests of official purity it is to be hoped that all future Governments of Bombay will be as ready to act upon it as Lord Reay's has been. The Secretary of State's despatch, it will be seen, makes special reference to the part that Lord Reay's Government has played in this inquiry. The reference will be as acceptable to the Government of Bombay as it must be provoking to those who have gone out of their way to endeavour to discredit them in this matter. Lord Cross says that he fully appreciates the efforts which the Government have made in this enquiry, and that the information placed before them was such as to render the inquiry necessary. It follows that the efforts that have been made to discredit Lord Reay's administration have signally failed. They have failed because they have been extravagant and overdone. The case as it progressed had a complexion given to it which in some sense put on their trial others than the accused officer. There have been times, during the course of the inquiry, when it was difficult to remember that it was the conduct, not of the Government of Bombay, but of one of their servants, that was under investigation. By a method of criticism that was as discreditable as it was unprecedented, the main purpose of the inquiry was now and again all but obscured by attacks which seemed to assume that whatever the outcome might be, justice would be done so long as Government could be made to appear to come badly out of it. No doubt the course taken by Lord Reay and his advisers was at certain points open to objection. There was no reason that we could see for going outside the Presidency for a commission of enquiry. In doing this they seemed to confess that neither in the service nor out of it could a reliable tribunal be found. It would have been possible, if not easy, to constitute a commission from within the Presidency of men with no connection with the service. Mr. Justice Bayley, for example, and Mr. Justice Scott, with Mr. Farran, would have constituted an unexceptionable Commission, and they would have had this advantage, that the witnesses would not have been to them foreigners, as they must necessarily be to Bengal Judges and Civilians coming to enquire into events alleged in Bombay. But we have never pressed our objections on such points, feeling that the notion that "the Queen's Government must be carried on," if it is old-fashioned, has at least much in its favour, and that if there was a reasonable belief that Government were doing their best with a difficult and embarrassing situation there was no room for criticism on minor points. But that they have done their duty the Secretary of State's Resolution sufficiently testifies, and this testimonial to their honesty and wisdom was due not so much to their determination to probe, amid good report and evil report, a great and painful scandal, as to the extravagance of the attacks that have been made upon them. These attacks made necessary some such acknowledgment of their service, and we are glad that it has been so appropriately given.

WE have for some weeks past permitted the discussion in our own columns, with as much freedom as the nature of the subject allowed, of a proposal which has lately been made to bring about in the interest of young married girls in India an amendment of section 375 of the Indian Penal Code. There is no need to repeat now the explanation which we gave some weeks since of the general grounds upon which the reform is called for. It is sufficient to say that the proposal has been brought to the notice of many hundreds—perhaps thousands—of leading men in all communities, but principally in the Hindu, and that Mr. Malabari has been at the pains to give full publicity to the opinions which these gentlemen have expressed on the subject. There have been in the opinions published a healthy divergence from unanimity ; but the prevailing view amongst the people consulted is that the change contemplated is reasonable and urgent. Scarcely any one has contended that the law as it stands will suffice, for it needs a certain indifference to consequences which is seldom to be found amongst enlightened men before it can be contended that the law has done all that it ought to do when it declares that Indian wives may be permitted to attain full marital status at the age of ten. One of our correspondents who stated the case for the other side at great length and with much ability did indeed contend that the law should be allowed to remain as it is. But even he admitted that there might be need for an amendment in practice, even if the law were to be left alone. "If anything more is now wanted," he wrote, "our reformers must take upon themselves the responsibility of effecting it," and then he asks with a certain bitterness "how many of those that have sent in fashionable opinions have endeavoured to act upon the recommendations they have made in the case of their own wards ?" If this is a sneer it is also an admission, from which we may draw our own inference as to the reality of the evils for the removal of which legislation is asked. The evidence, indeed, upon that point seems sufficient. The records of the courts, though not by any means abounding in testimony to the inadequacy of the law with the present age limit for the protection of child-wives, are far from blank in that regard, and necessarily they are only imperfect indicators of the truth in that regard. There are grounds for interference, therefore, and they seem to us adequate. On the evidence that is now available, Government would be justified in staying their hands only on the supposition that the course proposed is extravagant and unsuitable. The former supposition cannot be entertained in the face of the strong body of testimony that has come in that the age named in the section ought to be not twelve, as Mr. Malabari and his friends propose, but fourteen. Nor is the alternative supposition tenable. The Government of India thirty years ago deliberately decided to introduce an age limitation, and thereby admitted that the question was one in which the Legislature could legitimately intervene. They are now invited to make the intervention correspond more closely than it does in the existing law to the physical and moral conditions to which it is intended to apply. No inquisitorial incidents need be expected to follow a new enactment on the lines proposed. They have not attended the operation of the ten years' limit ; why should they follow the operation of a twelve years' limit ? It may be that the working of a law of this kind must necessarily be only indirect ; that where men are brutal and the moral sense is low, it will often be evaded. But if an amendment of the law had no other result than to prolong for another ten years the *patria potestas*, so that an increasing number of child-wives remain under their fathers' roofs until they are twelve, would be a substantial step forward. There can be no violation of either religious or social sentiment in such a change in the law, nor can we imagine that any real pretence will be made against it. The complacency with which the ten years' limit was accepted thirty years ago should be significant upon the point. For that was an innovation. If the first step was thus acquiesced in, why should the second, which comes in plain logical sequence with it, be contemplated with misgiving ?

THE recent debate in the House of Commons upon the Sunday-Closing Bill has recalled attention to the efficacy or otherwise of systematic legislative attempts to control the habits of the people. The question is one upon which there is a direct conflict of evidence. Sunday-closing, for example, has been tried in Wales with results upon which it is impossible for people at a distance to come to any satisfactory conclusion. Some very confident testimony has been given to the effect that the Sunday-closing measure in Wales has altogether failed to check Sunday-drinking, and that in many districts more liquor is drunk on Sundays than was ever known before. Amongst the witnesses on that side is Lord Aberdare, who as Mr. Bruce had a very intimate legislative acquaintance with the liquor question fifteen years ago. The fact that the promoters of the Sunday-closing movement have thought it necessary to ask the public to suspend judgment until special inquiry has been made into the matter inclines us to the belief that there must be a good deal that is true in the allegations of those who do not believe in the Act. But the conflict of testimony which exists in Wales in regard to this matter is nothing compared with that which is being waged concerning the liquor question in Canada. The fight against strong drink is being carried on by means of an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament ten or eleven years ago known as the Scott Act. Mr. Caine, whose comprehensive teetotalism embraces Canada as well as India within the orbit of its activities, believes much in the Scott Act. His account of the matter as summarised in the *Indian Spectator* is that districts which once adop

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES* ON THE CRAWFORD CASE.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The *Times* of to-day, in discussing the Crawford case, approves the decision arrived at by Lord Cross, but blames Lord Reay for delaying to publish the finding of the Commission, and for having delayed to act thereon. The *Times* also condemns Lord Reay for having failed to act promptly against the corrupt native judges.

THE ROCHESTER ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Hon. C. Knatchbull Hugessen, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, has been elected member for Rochester in place of Colonel Hughes Hallett, resigned, by a majority of seventy-five votes over the Conservative candidate, Colonel and Alderman Horatio David Davies.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

The House of Commons has adjourned until the 29th inst. for the Easter Recess.

THE COPPER COLLAPSE.

PARIS, APRIL 16.

The French Government have ordered the prosecution of M. Secretan, the head of the Societe des Metaux.

THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, has invited those parties who are interested to a Conference to be held at the India Office on the 8th May to consider what measures should be taken to diminish the percentage of impurities in the wheat which is exported from India to England.

THE SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

A Europeon passenger who visited the Sura Station shortly after the railway accident says he heard that five natives were killed and forty wounded. The scene was pitiful in the extreme; some of the men seemed to be literally crushed out of all semblance of human form. Major Boughey has received information by telegram that two of the wounded at Sura are not expected to live. As wild rumours are flying about in regard to the number killed, Major Boughey offered to place at the disposal of any representative of the press a first-class ticket to Sura and back who may wish to visit the scene of the accident and make inquiries.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

A strong committee formed of the Judges of the High Court, the members of the Bengal Legislative Council, members of mercantile and trading communities, and the *elite* of the European and Native society, comprising 74 names, will meet this afternoon at the office of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, with the object of raising funds for the relief of the sufferers by the recent disastrous fires at Surat. The movement has been organised by our distinguished citizen, Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee.

The following resolutions will be proposed:—First, that this meeting desires to express its deep sympathy with the sufferers from the recent disastrous fires at Surat. The second resolution has already been telegraphed. The third resolution passed was that Mr. H. M. Rustomjee and Raj Kumar Surbadhuciry be appointed honorary secretaries to the Relief Fund. The fourth resolution passed was that a sub committee be appointed for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing resolutions. Amongst others acting on the subcommittee are Sir Alec Wilson, Sir Henry Harrison, the Hon'ble Mr. C. Moore, Baboo Juggernath Khunnah, Nawab Abdul Latif, and Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee.

IMPROVEMENT IN SIR COMER PETHERAM'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 17.

Sir Comer Petheram's health has much improved since he left Calcutta.

DEATH OF MR. W. P. JOHNSTON OF CALCUTTA.

The death is announced at Darjeeling of Mr. W. P. Johnston, Government Electrician, of Calcutta, a distinguished officer in the scientific branch of the Telegraph Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, passed here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 17.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's s. s. Imperator, which left Bombay on the 14th inst., arrived this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1 3 15-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	86¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
Bar Silver	42 3-16

The trial of Alfred Spinks, another member of the "Golden Gang," which commenced at the second Criminal Sessions on Monday afternoon and was continued on Tuesday, was concluded before Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury yesterday. The accused was charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property and voluntarily assisting in the disposal of stolen property on the 9th August, 12th November, and 5th January last. The jury, by a majority of six against four, acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged.

SENHOR FRANCISCO VASCO GUEDES has been appointed Governor-General of Goa.

CAPTAIN STREATFIELD, A.-D.-C., has now taken over charge of the office of Honorary Secretary of the Lady Dufferin Fund from Mr. W. R. Lawrence, and the office will in future be located at Government House. Mr. E. T. Buck will continue to act as Assistant Secretary.

THE Government of India has sanctioned emigration from British India to the Negri Sembilan, a cluster of small Native Protected States in the Straits Settlements. The emigration will proceed on the same lines as that which goes on to the Straits Settlements, and the larger protected States of Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, and Johore.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DECISION IN THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE following despatch from the Secretary of State reached the Government of Bombay by this week's mail:—

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 29th March 1889.

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council the letter of your Government, No. 8, Revenue, dated 1st instant, forwarding a copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed under Act 37 of 1850 to inquire into certain charges of the corrupt receipt of money and of improperly borrowing money made against Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.M.G., of the Bombay Civil Service, and Commissioner of the Central Division of that Presidency, together with a copy of the record of the proceedings and the evidence.

2. The Commissioners find Mr. Crawford is not guilty on the charges of corruption, but your Excellency in Council is unable to accept their conclusions in their entirety, being of opinion that the evidence establishes beyond all reasonable doubt that Mr. Crawford did accept illegal gratifications for showing favour or forbearing to show disfavour in the exercise of his official functions. You observe, moreover, that Mr. Crawford is shown to have borrowed largely in contravention of the rules of the Service, and you give it as your opinion that he is under the circumstances described by you disqualified for the service of Government.

3. With regard to the charges of corruption, whatever might have been my opinion if I had been called upon to decide this matter upon the printed evidence alone, I feel bound to attach great weight to the fact that they have been inquired into by a very strong Commission, the members of which, during a sitting of no less than 67 days, had the advantage (which neither the Government of Bombay nor the Secretary of State could have) of seeing and hearing the witnesses, and that in their opinion none of the charges of corruption are established.

That being so, I am not prepared to overrule the Commissioners as to any of these charges, and I have decided not to disturb their finding on them, so far as it concerns Mr. Crawford personally.

4. As to that part of the case, however, which relates to improper borrowing of money, the conclusions at which the Commissioners have arrived are most unfavourable to Mr. Crawford.

5. The Commissioners find that between the 12th February 1887 and the 19th June 1888 Mr. Crawford borrowed from certain natives of India, within the Division of which he was in administrative charge, various sums amounting to about Rs. 66,000. This violation of the rules of his service itself renders an officer liable to dismissal. But the circumstances under which these moneys were borrowed, and the character and consequences of the pecuniary embarrassment to which Mr. Crawford had brought himself, as they are stated by the Commissioners in their report, disclose a condition of things altogether lamentable and inconsistent with the possibility of a proper administration of the Division at the head of which he was placed, indeed of the due performance of his public duties anywhere.

The thirty-third charge consists of two parts. The first part charges, Mr. Crawford with having borrowed money from certain persons, native-born subjects of Her Majesty, within the division of which he was in administrative charge.

Mr. Crawford, when pleading to this charge, admitted having borrowed from several persons mentioned in the charge, and no other cases were established. It was necessary to call evidence only to show the amounts borrowed, and that the lenders were at the time of lending within the division of which Mr. Crawford was in charge. It was shown that Mr. Crawford borrowed from Santapchand Navalchand, carrying on business in Poona under the firm of Sobhachand Manikchand, the following sums: Rs. 9,000 on the 10th September 1887; Rs. 3,000 on the 10th January 1888; and Rs. 5,000 on the 7th May 1888. He borrowed from the Poona firm of Kening Amarchand Rs. 20,000 on the 13th February 1887, Rs. 2,500 on the 8th September 1887, and Rs. 6,000 on the 12th March 1888. He borrowed from Sorabji Cawasji Captain, of Poona, Rs. 8,000 on 10th December 1887 and Rs. 6,000 on the 9th June 1888. He borrowed from the firm of Jasrup Punamchand Rs. 4,000 on the 29th October 1887. *Page 119 of Report.*

6. The Commissioners say in their Report:—"During the whole time that he has been "Commissioner of the Central Division, as "well as before that time, Mr. Crawford "has been continually borrowing money in Bom-"bay, in Poona, and elsewhere. He has kept no "accounts, and has, we are satisfied, no real know-"ledge of his pecuniary position.

"The prosecution under charge No. 33 showed "borrowings within the division in 1887 and 1888 "amounting to Rs. 66,000, of which there is some "evidence to show that about Rs. 40,000 came to "Mr. Crawford's hands in cash, but on the latter "point we cannot speak with certainty. Of these "loans, not less than Rs. 40,000 is still due for "principal. For the defence borrowings have been "shown to the nominal amount of about Rs. 1,50,000.

"Most of the transactions proved belonged to "the latter part of the time over which they ex-"tend and a very large part to 1888.

"There is strong reason to think that, as Mr. "Crawford says, these transactions are very far "from exhausting his borrowings.

"We can form no opinion as to how far these "borrowings resulted in actual cash paid to Mr. "Crawford, and how much was of the nature of "renewals; nor do we know how far the cash "that he did receive had to go to pay off earlier "loans by other persons, and how far it was avail-"able for his own use.

* * *

"Amid all this confusion, two things seem to us "to stand out clearly.

"Mr. Crawford was in a state of extreme em-"barrassment. This is plain from the disropor-"tion between his income and his expenditure. It "is shown also by the fact that he had to employ "several agents to raise money for him and to "borrow in several different places, and by the "further fact that in 1888 he was borrowing at a "rate of interest of 24 per cent. per annum.

* * *

"For the purpose of raising loans and dealing "with his creditors Mr. Crawford employed several "agents, and one of the agents so employed was "Hanmantrao Raghavendra, the man who is alleg-"ed to have been a general agent to obtain bribes. "He was employed to deal with the Poona "lenders.

* * *

"All who know anything of this country can un-"derstand that Hanmantrao was thus placed in a "very dangerous position.

"One who is intimate with, and is supposed to have "the ear of any dispenser of patronage, is naturally "an object of attention on the part of candidates for "appointments. If such a person be corruptly "inclined, he has always the chance of making his "position a means of obtaining money, and the "danger was especially great in the case of a man "who, like Hanmantrao, was Mr. Crawford's agent "for raising money. We think it clear that what "might have been feared happened in the present "case. We think it is shown that that mixture of "corruption with some degree of extortion which "in this country springs up so readily, and "spreads so rapidly, if the circumstances be "favourable, was prevalent round Mr. Crawford. "Nor do we see any reason to doubt that Han-"mantrao took an active part in it.

* * *

"However, so far as Hanmantrao is concerned, "the responsibility of placing him in a position "in which he could improperly obtain money rests "upon Mr. Crawford."

* * *

Again, it is said in the report, p. 15.

"Another point we have had to consider in its "bearing upon the general case is the extreme "disproportion between the share of Mr. Crawford's "pay available to him for his own use and the "amount which he is shown to have expended, "including his remittances to the 'Comptoir "d'Escompte' and to Messrs. Watson and Co., as "well as his personal expenditure. The sugges-"tion was that the difference must have been "obtained corruptly, but he had another source in "extensive borrowing. We have already given the "facts and figures so far as they could be ascer-"tained. Our opinion is that down to the date, "16th July 1888, of the suspension of Mr. Crawford "was still in a stage on the road to ruin, at which "he found it possible by borrowing not only to "satisfy or silence old creditors, but to meet his "current expenditure as well. The bearing of the "evidence as to Mr. Crawford's pecuniary position "upon the charges of corruption appears to us to "be this:—A man so embarrassed as he was is "under a greater temptation to corruption than "other men. On the other hand, we cannot but "think that in the mind of any man of Mr. Craw-"ford's antecedents and holding the position he "held, there must be a wide gulf between the most "reckless borrowing and actual corruption."

7. That this part of the case is not put by the Commissioners in a light by any means too unfavourable to Mr. Crawford is shown most clearly by the evidence by Mr. Crawford himself in the course of the trial of Hanmantrao, and also before the Commission of Inquiry.

8. Having given this unfortunate matter my most careful consideration, I have no choice but to agree with your Excellency in Council that Mr. Crawford is disqualified for the Public Service, and of order the removal of his name from the list of Bombay Civil Servants.

9. I desire to say that I fully appreciate the efforts which have been made by your Excellency in Council to ascertain under painful and difficult circumstances the truth regarding the many serious charges of corruption which have been the subject to this inquiry. The information placed before your Government was such as to render it necessary that an inquiry should be held in order to maintain and vindicate that purity in the administration of public affairs which has been so marked a characteristic of the Civil Service in India.

10. This despatch, as will be perceived, refers only to the charges against Mr. Crawford, so far as they affect him personally. Other questions have arisen incidentally, which your Excellency in Council is treating separately, and which will be considered by me hereafter as soon as I shall have been put in full possession of your opinion regarding them.

11. I authorise the publication in such manner as you shall think proper of this despatch, together with your letter to which it is a reply and the report of the Commissioners.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Sd.) CROSS.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 29.

MR. W. H. SMITH'S present situation is not unfairly portrayed in *Punch's* cartoon of "The Bewildered Butler' threatening "if this sort of thing is to go on" it will be his "*imperative duty* to give warning." It is denied that he is about to retire from the arduous position he now so inadequately fills; but it is idle to deny that he ever had any such intention. The memorial of confidence that has just been presented to the right hon. gentleman by a large number of Conservative M. P.'s is a proof—if any further proof were wanted—that something is in the air. The banquet to which he has been invited by his friends in the city is described in some quarters as a spontaneous expression of regard for Mr. Smith; but there is quite another version of the affair current. It would not suit some people so much as others that the First Lord of the Treasury should just at present be elevated to the "peerage," and wire-pullers know that there is nothing so easy as to get up a Conservative demonstration in the city. The stories that one hears of the underground intrigues among certain political aspirants may be gross exaggerations, but there is no smoke without fire, and it is only necessary to read between the lines of the leading article in yesterday's issue of the *Times* to comprehend the full significance of the compliments now being formed upon poor Mr. Smith. One rumour has it that Mr. Balfour's head has been slightly turned by the excessive laudation he has received from his friends and that he is pressing his claims to supersede Mr. Smith. The Liberal Unionists may praise Mr. Balfour for his energetic maintenance of the law; but they do not intend, if they can help it, to have him as leader of the House of Commons. They would like Lord Hartington to occupy that position, but the Marquis is not willing, at all events for the present; and failing him, they demand that when a vacancy occurs it shall go to Mr. Goschen. Even the *Times* thinks it is possible to have too much of a good thing, for it doubts whether, "while Lord Salisbury is the leader in the Upper House, the leadership of his nephew in the Lower House would be a popular arrangement." Printing House Square, of course, wishes Mr. Goschen to have the reversion, but is troubled with thoughts as to how the rank and file of the Conservative party would receive a proposal that they should be led by a man who, it seems, still regards himself as a Liberal. But Mr. Goschen, besides sitting for a Tory constituency, is more Tory than many of the Tories; and if they do not care to have him as their leader it will be on other grounds than these. Supposing he did possess "the icebrook's temper," there would still be something wanting to make him completely acceptable to Conservatives generally. A section of the Marquis of Salisbury's followers still hanker after Lord Randolph; but his reconciliation with his former colleagues, particularly the Prime Minister, is, if one can believe the gossip in political circles, more impossible now than ever.

The despatch in to-day's *Times* from its correspondent at Berlin is amusing reading. *Apropos* of His Majesty's dining with Sir Edward Malet at the British Embassy we are treated to a dissertation upon the German monarch, which is intended to prove that His Majesty has been grossly maligned in being thought to be a British-hater. This, it seems, is a false saying: the Emperor loves us only second to his own people, and in this is at one with that well-known admirer of Englishmen, Prince Bismarck! The object of this white-washing is avowed. The Emperor is to visit England this summer, and it is desired that he should receive from the British nation a reception heartier than that ever given to any foreign sovereign.

The supremacy of the *Nineteenth Century* is to be assailed. I do not know whether Mr. Knowles is already shaking in his shoes, but this much is certain, that if a certain new venture is successfully floated, both the *Nineteenth* and the *Contemporary*, and the *Fortnightly* too for the matter of that, will be affected. The intention is to bring out a monthly magazine at six-pence, which shall contain writing of as high a class as that in the half-crown monthlies. The man who does this successfully will make a fortune.

THE *GUARDIAN* AND THE LAW COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have doubtless done well in not taking too seriously your contemporary's want of appreciation of the humorous side of the *Bombay Guardian's* critics in the presence of High Courts and other of the powers of the earth. You have bracketted the two papers in a ludicrous companionship in which, on the whole, the heavy obtuseness of the one is even more amusing than the hysteria of the other. But your memory must be at fault if you have forgotten that the *Times of India* only a few weeks since eagerly quoted an attack made by the other "comic" paper upon another court of justice. The Judge in that case was denounced as "the chief criminal"; his judgment was described as "one of those great crimes that stir the heart of humanity"; he was alluded to as the "unjust judge;" one of the parties to the proceedings was described as his victim; he was charged with having made himself an accomplice in the violation of the law; and all in the *Times of India*! When one paper quotes the ravings of the *Guardian*, it is "improper and unfounded criticism." When another does the same thing, what is it?

ASK PECKSNIFF.

[We have no objection to publish our correspondent's inquiry. But is not he a little too blind to the absurdity of the whole business?—*Ed., B. G.*]

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers,' It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s., 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London England

NEW BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with the greatest reluctance I address you, but according to the proceedings of the meeting of the Corporation held on the 15th instant, and reported in your paper on the following date, I notice that two or three misstatements were made by Major Selby and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, which I feel bound to correct.

In the first place Major Selby states I shall receive from the Municipality something like Rs. 2,000 per month, with liberty to do any work I like, whereas the amount I shall really be entitled to after I have been paid for work done during the last nine months will be—

	Rs.
3½ per cent. for supplying specifications, working and detail drawings and instructions for execution, general supervision and superintendence of works, and examining and passing accounts	31,720
1½ per cent. for supplying quantities and estimates	14,640
Total... ..Rs.	46,360

for the whole work distributed over say 3½ years from the present time. Therefore Rs. 46,360 / 42 months gives Rs. 1,103 per month, inclusive of cost of office accommodation, surveyors, clerks, draughtsman, stationery, &c., which I calculate at Rs. 350 per month at least. This will leave for my services during 3½ years Rs. 753 per month, and, if the buildings should take longer to complete my allowance will be reduced in proportion. If Major Selby will be good enough to move that I receive Rs. 2,000 per month as a Municipal Officer, I am quite willing to forego all private practice and accept the same.

Major Selby is not quite accurate again in his statement with reference to the appointment I foremerly held in the G. I. P. R. Co. He states that I was engaged for Rs. 1,200 per month, without being allowed to serve anywhere else. The fact is I was lent by Government to the G. I. P. R. Co. when a young officer 12 years ago, to carry out the Victoria Terminus Buildings on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month, plus Rs. 250 paid to Government by the company for my *special* benefit for pension and leave allowances. When I retired from the Government service the Railway Company paid me Rs. 1,450 per month, and gave me the benefit of their leave rules and the advantages of joining their Provident Fund.

It will thus be seen that instead of my receiving Rs. 800 a month more for Municipal work than I received from the G. I. P. Railway Company, I shall certainly receive Rs. 700 a month less without mentioning the other advantages alluded to.

Both Major Selby and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban are said to have stated that maistris and others for the work ought to be paid by the architect himself. This is preposterous, and I challenge them to state where this has been done on any large public work either in Europe or in India.—Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK WM. STEVENS.

Elphinstone Circle, April 17.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING of the employés, both Europeans and natives, of the Locomotive and Carriage Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was held on Tuesday in the large hall of the Parel Mechanics' Institute under the Presidency of Mr. E. B. Carroll, with the view of organizing subscriptions for the above fund upon the railway. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the sufferers by the fires at Surat and deciding on opening subscriptions throughout the department and generally on the railway. A committee, including representatives of the different branches of the service in the department, both European and native, was formed to carry out the objects of the meeting. It is intended that the money collected shall be forwarded to the Committee in Bombay.

The Chief of Bajana, through the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, has subscribed rupees one thousand to the above fund.

COLLECTORS AS PRESIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Exactly eight months after the nomination of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie to the Presidentship of the Broach Municipality, Mr. Crawley-Boevey has been appointed President of the turbulent Surat Municipality by the wise and discriminating Government of Lord Reay. This is the direct result of the agitation which has been carried on in the public press for the appointment of Collectors as presidents of mofussil municipalities for some time to come. What changes the whirligig of time brings I leave your readers to judge for themselves. I think the day is not far distant when the Ahmedabad Municipality will share the same fate as that of Surat and Broach. By its recent action it has already richly deserved the same fate, and Government will do well to take the bull by the horns in time, otherwise that city and its inhabitants may have occasion to come down upon the members for allowing one-fourth of the city to be burnt down through their negligence in more ways than one. Perhaps my enthusiastic friend, Mr. Mahipatram Roopram, C.I.E., the old educationist and schoolmaster, will not like the idea. The other day at Ahmedabad in the course of some conversation about mofussil municipalities, I had to tell him that one should try to be a good soldier before he aspired to the generalship,—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

Broach, April 13.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGER.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH TUKHUTSINGJEE, G. C. S. I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, arrived at the Grant Road Station yesterday morning at half-past 6 o'clock (Bombay time) by special train. His Highness was accompanied by Dr. Barjorjee Byramjee and about 100 followers. His Highness's arrival was considered private, consequently the Government deputation, the guard-of-honour, and other formalities due to his position were dispensed with. However, some native gentlemen assembled at the station platform to welcome His Highness, among whom were observed Messrs. Ghellabhai Haridas, Veerchund Deepchund, Damodhardass Tapidass, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.I.E., Vijbhukhundass Atmaram, Peeroo Mahomed, Desai Huripursad Santukram, and others. His Highness on alighting at the station platform was decked with a garland of flowers, and several bouquets of flowers were presented to him. After the usual greeting, he was conducted to a carriage and pair that was in waiting, which he catered, and, accompanied by Dr. Barjorjee Byramjee and Mr. Munchershaw M. Bhownuggree, drove off to his temporary residence at the bungalow of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree at Mahaluxmee. His Highness leaves in a day or two for Mahableshwar. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of His Highness's arrival.

SIR F. ROBERTS AND THE MAHABHARATA.

THE Commander-in-Chief of India, says the London correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, has done himself honour by writing to enlist our interest in the translation into English of the vast and wonderful epic of India known as the "Mahabharata." This stupendous poem, composed in Sanskrit, and containing 200,000 verses—that is, eight times as much matter as Homer—embraces in its huge bulk well-nigh all that exists of Hindoo history, theology, antique manners, and legends. Despite its size, an enthusiastic Bengalee Baboo, Pratapa Chandra Roy, devoting his life, his fortune, and his forces to the work, has admirably and faithfully translated into English one half of this Pelim piled on Ossa, forty-eight numbers being issued out of ninety-eight. His money, not his assiduity, has run short, his local sources of help are drying up, and unless the West will aid the East to the tune of 3,000*l.* Pratapa Chandra must succumb in full sight of victory. Here is an appeal, then, to stir the hearts of all generous and wealthy lovers of learning, and that it should be made by Sir Frederick Roberts proves at once the earnestness of the necessity and the enlightened interest which our best administrative officers in India take in all that concerns that ancient home of learning and greatness. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Baboo Pratapa Chandra Roy, Raja Goroo Dass Street, Calcutta. Those fond of a good long read should not hesitate to respond.

FROM KARACHI TO BOMBAY.

II.

SOUR discontent, which hard lodgings and coarse fare had caused us to be afflicted with, was dispelled by a day's rest in Reynold's comfortable little hotel at Karachi. From the time I arrived there till I got back to Bombay I did not find much room for grumbling, of which the former part of this narrative was full. Indeed I was as delighted with my stay at Karachi as I was to get away from Sukkur. Next to Bombay there is no other place in India that I have yet seen—which truly is not saying a great deal—where I should like better to settle down in than Karachi. Like other places it has its disadvantages, but, unlike Sukkur, where I was so miserable, they can be easily borne with. Although approaching the warmest season of the year, the heat, even at noon, was by no means insufferable, while the soft breeze that blew across the plain brought with it a fresh and sweet odour of the sea.

While sauntering about, wondering what we should do with ourselves to spend the time we had at our disposal, an acquaintance unexpectedly appeared on the scene, and solved the difficulty for us. There were many places worth seeing, including the Frere Hall and Museum, the new market, the barracks, &c.; but we could not, as the saying is, "do" them all, that visit at any rate, so we had just to content ourselves with having a run round what we could.

We hailed a gharry; but I hesitated at first about entering it. For a moment it struck me there must have been some mistake. The vehicle that drove up in front of the verandah was a large roomy concern, with gaudily embroidered cushions for the back, and was in charge of a coachman and footman in smart dresses, and clean, red turbans. I thought the carriage was a private one, and was quite surprised when told it was for hire. They do turn out some splendid carriages in Karachi, much superior to the victorias of Bombay; but, as I may show ere closing, they are not afraid to demand a high price. The gharrywallas are very impertinent too. If they do not get the sum demanded, even although you pay them by the book, and if they recognise you later in the day driving in another gharry, they will come running after the carriage, hang on to it, and pour orth a long complaint. They take care, however, that no police sepoys are near at the time.

Well, having got into the gharry, the order was given to drive to the gardens, on the way to which I was much struck by the European appearance of the roads and general surroundings, the bungalows set in the middle of lawns or gardens, surrounded with stone walls surmounted by iron railings looking in many instances like English villas, all that served to destroy the illusion being the palm trees and clumps of cactus which at intervals dotted the country.

Prepared as I was by the praises which I heard sung of their Zoo by some Karachi gentlemen to find it a place well worthy of a visit, I was rather surprised to find it so beautiful as a garden and so interesting as a menagerie. The Karachi Zoo partakes in some measure of the wild grandeur of a forest, while on the other hand possessing all the regularity of a cultivated garden. It is like a forest, because not so many years ago the ground now occupied by those charming gardens was nothing but dense jungle, and it seems as if, in reclaiming the land, the best of the trees had been left, not merely to make the place a fitting stage for the show of wild beasts, but that their branches might afford a shade to visitors. The collection of animals is not only large, but they are remarkable in many instances for their beauty. One tiger in particular was pointed out to us as being an unusually fine specimen of the terror of the jungle, and indeed he was a noble-looking brute, with a coat which, for glossiness, for colour, and for regularity in stripe surpassed all his companions. But he looked wicked, as, glancing with eyes askance at us, he growled and glided round his heavily barred cage as if searching for a way out. How different in their conduct were his neighbours, pushing each other out of the way to reach the hand of their keeper, and whining with evident satisfaction when he stroked their heads or backs. It was a pretty sight to watch those wild animals, which can spread such terror and create such havoc when loose in the jungle, so quietly accepting the caresses of their master. Our attention was next directed to the enclosure where the lions were supposed to be—I say the enclosure, for that was almost all we saw.—They were not "at home"—to us. But it is not my purpose to describe every animal and bird to be found in Karachi Gardens. To do so would fill columns, for the collection, as already stated, is both valuable and extensive, the animals ranging from the fierce tiger to the timid little rabbit, and the birds, from the proud-looking ostrich to the harmless hen.

I am sorry that time would not permit of us seeing the Frere Hall and Museum, which I was told no traveller should pass through Karachi without paying a visit to. I might have had a few hours to spare to see this and other places of interest, but, strange as it may seem, a considerable portion of my time was spent in jail, although our stay there chanced to be a privilege, not a misfortune. Mr. Innes, the Governor, a genial, hearty old Scot, hailing from the romantic and historical border county of Wigton, received us with a cordial welcome. After enjoying a short rest under the shady verandah of Mr. Innes's bungalow, we started on a tour of inspection round the prison. The first thing that struck me was the exceeding cleanliness of the place, and judging from the cheerful expressions on the faces of the prisoners as they worked, one would imagine that they were as happy under imprisonment as when enjoying freedom—many of them, no doubt, much happier. They were clean, being forced to keep themselves so; their clothing was coarse perhaps, but clean too, and it is a question if most of them ever enjoyed as good food as they were provided with in the prison. Besides this, they were taught a trade. In one section we found some working as smiths, at each forge one blowing the bellows while the other vigorously endeavoured to hammer into shape the piece of red-hot iron he held upon the anvil. The men wrought hard, blowing and blowing until the sparks danced about their heads and fell in showers on their bare shoulders, and raining such quick and heavy blows upon the anvil as if working against time. I thought this was a bit of their artfulness; they would work hard when their governor was present, but when out of sight, the bellows would stop, the sparks would cease to fly, the iron would be allowed to turn cold, and the hammer would lie inactive upon the ground. I expressed my opinion to Mr. Innes, to which he significantly replied:

"No, no. They'll work till they drop when they're on a job like that." I did not understand, so I inquired

"A job like this? What are they making?" With an affected seriousness in his tone, in which there was more humour than had he spoken laughingly, he replied with the single word:

"Fetters!"

I suppose he, in his jocular way, meant that the prisoners, their own limbs weighted with chains, and being forced to hard work, felt a grim satisfaction in making strong the irons which would some day chain to those very smithies the poor sinners who would be unfortunate enough to become their successors.

The various prisoners wore different coloured caps—some white, some blue, and a few red. On inquiring the meaning of this, Mr. Innes said the wearers of the white caps were in for the first time, the blue caps were old offenders, and the red denoted the murderer. There were very few of the latter, and they were not only heavily fettered, but, so it seemed to me, had the heaviest work and the most of the drudgery to do.

The spinning section was not only interesting but highly amusing. It was readily observed who were the apprentices, and who the experienced weavers. How slowly and how awkwardly the white caps plied their fingers; but the rapid manner in which the blue caps tossed the shuttle to and fro was sufficient evidence that they had long since qualified themselves as journeymen. Mr. Innes was quite proud of the workmanship of his staff of weavers, and was loud in praise of the tablecloths and towels, mats and carpets, which he guaranteed so strong that, to quote his own words, they would last "for ever." It was rather curious, too, to see in that Indian prison a blue-capped felon bending over a web of tartan perfect in pattern, which he was putting together as intactly as any cloth of the kind to be found at home. Standing in front of this workman and pointing to the tartan with a smile on his face, Mr. Innes, assuming for the nonce the broad Doric, which, notwithstanding the years he had spent in India, came naturally and trippingly to his tongue, said to me:—

"Hey, mon, that warms yer heart does it no'!

The Hielan' lad's the lad for me,
Aye the foremost in a spree.
Put them doon afore the foe,
Shouther tae, shouther awa' they go.

Aye; that's the Stuart tartan."

Entering the compound again, I was somewhat astonished to find those antiquated instruments of punishment, the stocks, in use.

"Yes," said our guide in reply to our expressions of surprise, and dropping his Doric again, "there is nothing like the stocks for bringing an obstreperous prisoner to his senses."

"Do they become very troublesome sometimes?"

"There's a man," he replied, pointing to a white-capped prisoner standing with his hands in the stocks, "who refuses to do any work. He's a new comer; but he'll soon come round."

"Have the stocks always the desired effect?"

"Usually; but if not, I give them the whip. That always settles them: for they have an awful fear of the tawse. These here"—pointing to a low set of stocks which stood about two feet off the ground, and which were meant for holding the prisoner down by the ankles—"I never use now. Those"—pointing to the set at which the man was standing with his arms firmly held up in front of him—"are an invention of my own. They are made to fit any size of wrists, so that they neither hurt by pressing too tightly, nor are slack enough to allow the hands being withdrawn."

The Karachi prisoners grind their own grain, bake their own bread, and cook their own food; and very wholesome food they get. They are indeed well treated, and, although in prison, they spend by no means an unhappy time. Their governor, though firm, is kind to the poor wretches under his charge. They all seem to like him too, and obey his orders with a willingness and alacrity and with an expression on their faces which shows they consider it a pleasure and not a trouble to serve him.

Hiring a boat, we were soon on board the Karagola, one of the most recent additions to the B. I. fleet. One of the first things to be done was to make a tour of the vessel, which proved not only interesting, but we found our quarters comfortable. There were not to be many saloon passengers, and so we were each provided with a separate cabin. The saloon we found not particularly roomy, but cool, while to our satisfaction it was fitted up with electric light. How comfortably we could spend the few evenings we would have at sea in the saloon, if we did not care to remain on deck. We should be free from the smell of kerosine at the dinner table, and not, if we wanted to read, require to strain our eyes beside a dingy lamp. In this, however, we were disappointed; we were standing on deck leaning over the rail and watching the boats, their loading operations having been concluded preparing to return to the shore. It was beginning to, grow dark, for the sun was dropping rapidly towards the Western horizon, when we were surprised to find a lascar appear on deck with one oil lamp, which he hung in the centre of that portion of the deck set apart for saloon passengers. It gave *very nearly* as much light as one little star might be expected to give us on a cloudy night. I hinted this pretty broadly, but it had not the effect of producing another lamp. At dinner only a few oil lamps illumined the table, the pretty brackets for the electric light being dark. On inquiring the meaning of the ship being so feebly lighted, we were informed the electric light had been very little in use since the steamer commenced to sail between Bombay and Karachi, the reason being that the rats had eaten through the wires. Useful rats!

We were a very select party, being only three, although we got as much company as we wanted next day, when we arrived at Gaich Mandvie. The Karagola was steaming slowly towards the shore when, like a flock of birds, a crowd of boats chased each other out to our ship, which had barely time to anchor ere she was surrounded by, I am sure, a score of buggalows, crammed full of people who were coming on board to sail to Bombay as deck passengers. What a spectacle it was. I stood and looked upon a scene of the wildest confusion it was ever my lot to behold, expecting to be a witness to some awful accident ere all had got on board the ship. The men who sailed the buggalows appeared to care nothing either for their own boats or those of others. They were racing, of course, endeavouring to get to the Karagola first, but, as they approached, made no attempt to slacken speed or prevent collision. They waited till the very last moment to lower sail, the result being that, amid the screams of women and children, the shouts of men, and angry imprecations yelled at each other by the boatmen, the ricketty looking craft dashed in a group straight against the iron sides of our vessel, and crashed into each other so violently that I fully expected to see some of them fill, while their masts and ropes all got entangled together in what seemed to me to be a state of hopeless confusion. Then the excitement grew even more intense. The sailors climbed the masts and endeavoured to roll in their sails and disentangle the ropes, glaring at each other with wild-like, staring eyes, and displaying their rows of big white teeth as they howled at each other in their fury at the uncomfortable positions they all had helped, in their stubbornness and their stupidity, to bring their boats. The passengers below keeping up an endless shouting, scrambled and rolled one over the other, the strong trampling on and pushing aside the weak in their struggles to get on board first, so as to secure the most comfortable corner on deck to lay their mats and razais. It was pitiable to see how the poor children were treated. Some crouched down in the bottoms of the boats in terror, some lay unable to do anything to help themselves, in all the agonies of sickness, neglected by their fathers, by their mothers even, who seemed more anxious about the safety of their baggage their brass pots, and rusty tins, than their suffering and frightened children. It made the blood boil to see them drag their boxes and bundles over the poor infants, heedless of their cries of

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., presiding. There were present Sir Henry Morland, Col. Merewether, Dr. Blaney, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Javerilal Umiashankar, Fazulbhoy Visram, M. N. Banajee, K.N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Muljee Bhowanidas, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji.

A MUNICIPAL DEAD-LOCK.

The Standing Committee discussed the resolution of the Corporation passed at their last meeting, asking to be placed in full possession of the facts relating to the details of the architect's fees, &c., for the new municipal building.

The Municipal Commissioner was extremely sorry that the Corporation should have thrown out the grants that were asked for in spite of the full explanation that had been given showing the necessity of making the grants without delay. The municipal solicitors had told him that he could not on his own responsibility pay a single pie without the sanction of the Corporation. That being the case, he was, of course, not inclined to incur any risk himself, although what the Corporation had been asked to do on the last occasion was simply to corroborate the resolution which had been passed by them some time ago. That resolution was to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to authorize Mr. Stevens to proceed with the foundations without delay, and all that the Corporation had been asked to do at the meeting on Monday last was only to sanction the necessary grants for the purpose. The resolution which the Corporation had to adopt was simply a corollary of the one which had been previously passed, and he was surprised that it should have been rejected by the Corporation, thus delaying a work which they themselves had said should be proceeded with without delay. It was agreed to pay 5 per cent. to the architect, and the fee was the same as that fixed by the Institute of British Architects. There was a well-known work—Molesworth's Handbook on the subject, which laid down rules as to the conditions under which the architect's fee of 5 per cent was to be allowed; and if members of the Corporation had referred to that hand-book, which was generally recognized as a very trustworthy work, it would have much facilitated matters and saved a good deal of discussion. With regard to the subordinate establishment, it was thought by some members that its payment should be included in the architect's fee. The Municipality had to provide a subordinate establishment to look after the work, and it was but right and proper that Mr. Stevens should be allowed to have under him men whom he could thoroughly trust. The Municipal Commissioner would be a great fool if he were to overlook the wishes of the gentleman who was responsible for the work in regard to the employment of men who had to work under him. It stood to reason that Mr. Stevens should employ men whom he knew to be thoroughly competent and reliable. When Mr. Stevens was told, in accordance with the resolution of the Corporation, that the work was to be proceeded with at once, he immediately arranged for the services of Mr. Sitaram, who had been in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Mr. Sitaram resigned his situation, and agreed to serve half-time under Mr. Stevens on a salary of Rs. 250 per month, and now there was a deadlock. While one was trying very hard to push on matters with the Government, it was rather ridiculous to find himself held back by the Corporation, after they had distinctly told him to go on at once with the work.

Mr. Javerilal said it appeared they had to give something more than 5 per cent. to the architect. He wished a regular agreement were drawn up between the architect and the Municipality, so that the Corporation might see exactly how they stood.

Dr. Blaney said the rock on which the Standing Committee was split ought to guide their action in future. It was not absolutely necessary to the Chairman of the Standing Committee to propose every resolution passed by it at the Corporation. If, in the present case, the recommendation of the Standing Committee had been split up into three or four distinct resolutions upon each item, there would have been no difficulty whatever in having them carried, except, perhaps, the proposal relating to the employment of a subordinate establishment.

Mr. Kabraji thought the Corporation were not in possession of full information on the various items.

Dr. Cowasji: I think they had every information before them.

Colonel Merewether said that Row Saheb Sitaram appeared to have proved himself an extremely valuable man, and Mr. Stevens was, therefore, naturally willing to utilize his services.

Dr. Cowasji also observed that Mr. Sitaram was said to be a very competent man.

Mr. Kabrajee said that they could easily get qualified engineers to work whole-time on a salary of Rs. 250 per month.

Dr. Cowasji replied that they might get lots of engineers possessing diplomas to work for much less than that amount. But Mr. Stevens very properly wished to have a good business man, and a man of proved ability and experience to work under him.

It was resolved that the explanation called for by the Corporation be given at a special general meeting to be held on the 20th idem by the following gentlemen on the several items forming the recommendation of the Standing Committee:—Col. Merewether, Mr. Carroll, Sir Henry Morland, and Dr. Blaney.

The Chairman was very glad to find members of the Committee volunteering to support their resolutions before the Corporation, instead of throwing, as hitherto, the whole burden on the Chairman.

AN UNAUTHORIZED STRUCTURE.

Mr. Javerilal asked the Municipal Commissioner to explain to the Standing Committee the circumstances under which the structure in the middle of the west end of Erskine Road, now in course of erection, was commenced, with special reference to the following points:—(a) Circumstances under which the road-way was occupied; (b) at whose cost the structure is being put up: and (c) the use to which it is to be applied.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that the structure in question was a police chowkey which was built by Government. The drawings for the building were originally supplied from the Municipal office, but the building had been put up somewhat irregularly, as no formal sanction had been obtained to the putting up of the chowkey. The structure, however, could not be called an obstruction, when they considered the chowkey which it replaced. The old chowkey, which formerly stood in the neighbourhood, was not only a great obstruction, but also a great eye-sore.

Mr. Javerilal said that the explanation was satisfactory, although one thing was quite clear, that the structure had been erected without asking for the permission of the Standing Committee.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, seconded by Mr. Carroll, it was agreed to accept the explanation of the Commissioner.

The Committee then adjourned.

SALVATIONISTS AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

MRS. TUCKER'S departure for England with a party of Indian Salvationists was made the occasion of a special demonstration in the Novelty Theatre on Tuesday evening. The stage presented an attractive background for the speakers, who were surrounded with some eighty European and Native Salvationists, mostly belonging to Bombay. On one side of the platform were drawn up the members of the Prison Gate Brigade, rescued criminals, one of whom, it was mentioned, was an "ex-murderer," while another had spent ten years in jail. It was mentioned in the course of the meeting that this branch of the work is particularly successful in Ceylon, where it receives special recognition from Government and a monthly grant-in-aid.

Judging from the crowded and sympathetic audience that assembled to bid farewell to Mrs. Tucker, and from the fact that all classes of Bombay society were so well represented, it was evident that during her stay in India, she has succeeded in winning the hearts of many. The tinge of sadness which evidently rested upon the meeting and toned down the usually jubilant character of such gatherings, certainly made the proceedings more palatable to the generality. There can be little doubt that Mrs. Tucker's absence will be much felt by the members of the Salvation Army in India. Although evidently weak and still suffering from the effects of her recent illness, her words were particularly telling and were listened to with marked and undisturbed attention. It is evident that she is as great an enthusiast as her husband in her love and devotion to India. She says that "while coming to India loving it much, she was leaving it loving it more."

Mr. Tucker gave some interesting figures as to the progress of the work in India, where there are now 263 officers or missionaries, of whom more than one hundred were natives. Fifty-seven stations had been occupied, and he seemed as sanguine as ever in his expectations for the future. A hearty response was made to the collection, and the meeting was concluded with a special consecration service and prayer.

Mrs. Tucker sails on Saturday by the s.s. Singapore, the Rubattino Line, for Genoa.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

AT noon on Tuesday the teaching staff and students at the above institution met for distribution of prizes and to hear an address by Mr. John Steel, the Principal of the College.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Steel detailed the changes which had taken place in the college during the past year, explained how he had made use of his recent absence to Europe in ascertaining the details of the working of various Veterinary and Natural History Institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, showed in what respects the college was inferior and in what superior to the British Veterinary Colleges, and exhorted the students who are about to appear at the first diploma examination to study independence in their future professional career. The various openings for native veterinary practitioners were explained at considerable length, and the belief expressed that veterinary practice would be found not only in much demand but lucrative.

Asst.-Surgeon Sukhia then made some observations on the relations of teachers and students.

Mrs. Steel next distributed the prizes as follows:—

1. Steel Free Studentship, Rs. 60, to Mahomed Shamsoodin for demonstrations.
2. Practical anatomy, prize, text-books, value about Rs. 60, J. K. Battliwala.
3. Highest total marks at professional examination, pocket-case of instruments, J. K. Battliwal.
4. Second highest total marks at professional examination, clinical thermometer, Saverdikor.
5. Clinical records, silver medal, Aria.
6. Essays, first prize, books worth Rs. 32, Dhokmorwala.
7. Second prize, a dissecting case, M. K. Desai.
8. Third prize, a hypodermic syringe, Maniar.
9. Post-mortem records, prize, a clinical thermometer, H. S. Battliwala.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley and Sir D. M. Petit and the Principal were the donors of these prizes. The names of Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Hallen and Dr. Nariman were added for the current year. Dr. S. K. Nariman, Assistant Professor of Veterinary Science and Resident Veterinary Officer at the College, was temporarily admitted a member of the Veterinary Profession. The new college diploma was exhibited for general inspection.

It was then announced that a number of Dr. Nariman's well-wishers, in recognition of the appreciation in which he is held as a teacher and in congratulation of him on account of his academic success, had subscribed a sum of money for books to be presented in his name to the library of the college known as the the Nariman Testimonial, 1888.

Among other business resolutions were arrived at that—

(1) It is desirable to start in Bombay a society to support the interests of the veterinary profession and to promote social intercourse among its members, teachers at the college, and students of veterinary science.

(2) A committee shall be formed to organize such a society.

(3) The committee, having been elected, to receive instructions to take measures necessary for starting the society.

(4) The names of gentlemen to be invited to serve on the committee were then fixed.

(5) And the first committee meeting arranged for 7th May next.

After due attention to refreshments, the annual photographic group of the college was taken, and the proceedings terminated with the usual votes of thanks, and especially one to Mrs. Steel for attending to present the prizes.

The annual professional examination of the college commences immediately after the Easter holidays.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT THE RIPON MILL.

AN afternoon social gathering was held yesterday at 5-30 p.m. at the Ripon Mill, Byculla, to wish the manager, Mr. Entwistle, and Mrs. Entwistle *bon voyage*. Among those present were:—Messrs. Lamb, Gordon, Gerard C. Brown, C. Hall, Moses Elias W. Booker, S. C. Dhondee, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee, Jehangir M. Chichgar, and Premjee Khetsan.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, who was voted to the chair, proposed that the address to Mr. Entwistle be read.

The secretary read the address as follows:—Sir,—On the eve of your departure for England on three months' leave we, the clerks and operatives engaged at the Ripon Mill, beg most respectfully to approach you with our humble but hearty good wishes for a safe voyage and speedy return. We take this opportunity of expressing our deep gratefulness to you for the many acts of kindness you have done to us in your professional capacity, for you have shown us uniform courtesy and kindness in the performance of your duties which are fraught with great responsibility and, not unoften, serious inconvenience to yourself. During your managership, you have, by your own exertions and unflinching devotion to duty, afforded us an example worthy of imitation; you have, without resort to the rule of the iron rod, instilled in us how necessary and profitable it is for our own sakes to work. You have, also by the improvements and extension you have caused to be made in the mill, enabled us to earn more than we did formerly, for which we shall ever remember you with feelings of sincere and filial regard, but, above all, your very sweet disposition, tempered here and there with the voice of command, has completely won our hearts and gained our affection. We are, indeed, very sorry to lose you, even for a short period, but the fact that you are going to the land of your birth to enjoy a short and well-merited holiday and the earnest hope that you will return with renovated health and vigour, is our great consolation. As a slight token of our respect for you we beg to hand you herewith our humble presents, comprising of a gold watch with guard and a diamond ring, which we beg you to accept. We most cordially wish you and family a prosperous voyage, excellent health, and a quick return.

After the address a gold watch and chain and diamond ring were presented by the chairman to Mr. Entwistle.

Mr. Entwistle then made a short reply, saying he was very thankful to see all the mill operatives around him, and that they had been so kind as to present him with the address and the watch and ring. The company present would excuse him if he did not make a speech, as he was not accustomed to speaking in public. In conclusion, he once more begged to thank the operatives of the mill. (Applause.)

The chairman and Mr. and Mrs. Entwistle were then decorated with garlands, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

OCCULTATION OF JUPITER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The occultation of a star or of a planet visible to the naked eye is a rare phenomenon. Moreover, a particular occultation is visible, like a solar eclipse, over only a part of the earth, and that too can be observed only when it takes place at night and the moon is above the horizon. On the night of next Saturday, the 20th April 1889, the planet Jupiter is to be occulted by the moon, and the phenomenon is visibe over almost the whole of India, excepting the most north-eastern parts. The local time of disappearance and reappearance of the planet and some other particulars are given below for four places:—

Places.	Disappearance.	Angle.	Reappearance.	Angle.	Moonrise.
	h. m.		h. m.		h. m.
Bombay	11 13	1	12 13	22	11 9
Poona	11 17	1	12 17	22	11 8
Barsi	11 21	0	12 27	23	11 7
Madras	11 41	10	12 48	14	10 57

The angle is to be reckoned in case of disappearance towards the south from the eastern-most point of the moon's limb, and towards the north from the western point, in case of re-appearance. The time is astronomical mean time. To the naked eye the planet will be invisible about half an hour before and after its actual disappearance and re-appearance. But if observed with a magnifying glass even of a small power, it will be invisible and revisible at the calculated times. As on this side of India the disappearance takes place soon after moonrise, it will not be visible to the unassisted eye. If observed on the previous Friday night, Jupiter will be seen at some distance from the moon to her east, and on Saturday night, after re-appearence, it will be seen to the west of the moon. The time of disappearance and reappearance and the duration of occultation are, similar to those of a solar eclipse, different at different places. The particulars given above for four places will be useful in determining approximately those for other places.—Yours, &c.,

Barsee, April 16. SANKER B. DIKSHIT.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4,

THE PATNA CASE.

THE following is the substance of the order passed in this case. Their Lordships begin by saying:—

"Section 551 of the Criminal Procedure Code empowers a District Magistrate, upon complaint made on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman or of a female child under the age of 14 years for any unlawful purpose, to make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian, or other person having the lawful charge of such child, and to compel obedience with such order, using such force as may be necessary.

"In pursuance of an order made under that section the girl Lachminia was taken from the petitioner, who is the Superintendent of the Patna Zenana Mission, and made over to her mother, Mahtabo.

"The case comes before us in the exercise of our revisional powers on a rule to show cause why that order should not be set aside, and why the girl should not be restored to the charge of the petitioner, or such other order made, as the facts of the case may warrant and justify. The rule was granted mainly on the ground that the order was made without jurisdiction, as the facts found did not disclose 'an unlawful detention for an unlawful purpose.' The complainants are Mahtabo, the mother, and Radha Kishen, the alleged husband of the girl. They made separate complaints, but they are really acting together. Their case is that the girl is under 14 years of age, that she was legally married to Radha Kishen, with whom she lived, and that she was taken away by the petitioner and others and detained in the Mission house. The facts are undisputed to this extent—that the girl had lived with Radha Kishen for a period of 9 or 10 months, and that on the 16th October she left his house and went to the Mission-house where she remained. It also appears that while she was living with Radha Kishen she was visited by and received instruction from the petitioner and a native teacher attached to the Mission.

"On the part of the petitioner, it was denied that the girl was under 14 years of age, and that she was legally married to Radha Kishen, and it was alleged that she was practically being brought up, with the connivance of the mother, to a life of prostitution.

"The Magistrate took evidence and found that, the girl was under 14, that she was legally married and that, although she went to and remained in the Mission-house of her own will, there was, under the circumstances, an unlawful detention for an unlawful purpose. He further found that no facts were established which would disentitle the husband or the mother to the charge of the girl. An order for restoration was accordingly made, and with the consent of Radha Kishen the girl was made over to her mother. There is no reason to suppose that the facts have been wrongly determined by the Magistrate. There is ample evidence to support his conclusions, and the only question which we have to consider in connection with the order is whether on the facts found there was an unlawful detention for an unlawful purpose. Obviously the Magistrate is only empowered to act when the detention and the purpose are both unlawful.

"Undoubtedly there was an unlawful detention. It was immaterial whether the girl did or did not consent: she was kept against the will of those who were lawfully entitled to have charge of her; and this keeping and the refusal to give her up amounted to a detention which was unlawful. The question whether the purpose was unlawful is, however, more difficult to determine. Admittedly the only purpose was that the girl should become a Christian, and the Magitrate, finding this involved the destruction of her caste and severance from her proper home, held that detention for such a purpose against the will of her guardian was a detention for an unlawful purpose. It is not easy to say what is the true meaning of the words 'unlawful detention for an unlawful purpose,' as used in this section, but their effect clearly is to limit the Magistrate's power of interference to particular cases. It might seem at first sight that the detention of a child against the will of her parent or guardian with a view that she should be brought up in a religion which such parent or guardian disapproved of, and the adoption of which would not only involve a total change in the child's mode of life but would also deprive the parent or guardian of any control in the education or bringing up of the child, would come within the meaning of the words as well as within the mischief which they were intended to provide against.

"But we think it not so, and that the purpose, whether entertained towards a woman or towards a female child, must be in itself unlawful."

On the point connected with the conversion of a child the Judges say:—

"It cannot be said that the purpose of enabling or persuading an adult woman to become a Christian would be in itself unlawful. If it is not unlawful in the case of an adult woman, it could only be unlawful in the case of a child by reason of its being done without the guardian's consent. But we think it is impossible to construe the section so as to make it include purposes which, although not unlawful in themselves, might only become so when entertained towards a child in opposition to the wishes of its guardian.

"The section was not enacted for the protection of children only or of children generally. It applies to women and to female children only; and this combination and the exclusion of male children goes to show, not only that some definite purpose, unlawful in itself, was contemplated, but that the purpose had some special reference to the sex of the person against whom it was entertained. This view is supported by the earlier legislation on the subject. The sections of the earlier Acts corresponding to section 551 of the Procedure Code empowered the Magistrate to act when a woman or female child was detained for specified purposes."

Their Lordships mention the five specified purposes (four relating to immoral dealings and the fifth to the disposal of a woman or girl in marriage), and then conclude their judgment as follows:—

"The words 'any unlawful purpose' were first substituted in Act IV of 1866, B. C., for the specified purposes mentioned in the previous Act; and those words have been used in all the subsequent Acts: but the Magistrate's power has always been restricted to the case of women and female children. It may be that the effect of the alteration was to extend the scope of the section and to include some purposes other than those which were before distinctly specified; but it is unnecessary to consider whether this is the case: it is enough to say that the purpose, which is here found to have been entertained is not an unlawful purpose within the meaning of the section.

"It follows that the Magistrate had no power to make the order which he did. The question remains whether in setting it aside we should undo what was done in giving effect to it, and replace the girl in the charge of the person from whom she was taken. We have no hesitation in saying that if the Magistrate had the power which he supposed he had, he, in our judgment, exercised it very properly on the facts before him. It does not therefore follow that, because we now find he had not the power, we should as a matter of course restore the state of things which existed when the order was made. We are in fact asked to take the child from the charge of her mother or husband in one or other of whose custody she is, and either of whom the law regards as her natural and proper guardian, and make her over to a stranger whose detention of the child against the will of the husband or mother would be *prima facie* unlawful.

"It is, we think, very questionable whether we have the power to do this; but assuming that we have the power, we could only with propriety exercise it if the proper guardian is shown to be in some way disqualified, or if, at the least, the guardian's character is so bad and mode of life so immoral that it would not be proper to have the child in his or her charge. Nothing of the sort is established. It is not even alleged that the mother has led or is now leading an immoral life. All that is charged is that by giving her daughter to a man to whom she was not married, she abandoned her and left her to lead a life of prostitution. The truth of this charge depends upon the fact whether there was or was not a marriage. The Magistrate has found on ample evidence that there was a marriage which would be valid if the parties were not incapable of contracting, and that there is no ground for holding that they were incapable. The marriage is said to be illegal because, according to caste-custom, widows are not allowed to marry, and because one of the parties is of higher social status than the other. It is only necessary to point out that widow marriages are now legalised, and that although a marriage may be improper, according to caste-custom, it is not on that account illegal.

"But the whole charge of immorality against the mother falls to the ground when it is found, as the Magistrate has found, that even if there was any legal defect in the marriage this was unknown to the mother and Radha Kishen, both of whom believed that a valid marriage had taken place. With the religious aspect of the case we have of course nothing whatever to do. It matters not whether the case is one of a Hindu child, leaving her parents and being received and detained against their will in a Christian institution, in order that she may become a Christian, or of a Christian child leaving her parents and being received and detained against their will in a Mahomedan institution in order that she may become a Mahomedan. There are no circumstances which would justify us in ordering that the child should be made over to the petitioner, and the rule must, so far as it realates to this, be discharged."

MISSIONARY OPINION ON THE PATNA CASE.

THE following appears in the *Pioneer*:—

Having read the criticism made by Mr. Dyer, in the *Bombay Guardian*, upon the decision of the High Court of Calcutta upon the "Patana Case," we feel bound, in the interests of Christianity and Christian missions, to disclaim any sympathy or concurrence with the monstrous charges brought by him against the Judges who tried the case. We do *not* believe that the Calcutta Court was partial in its consideration; or that the trial was a "judicial farce;" or that the Judges are "moral and legal criminals who are partners in her ruin;" or that a Christian girl having been sold to the highest bidder "the highest court in India has ratified the bargain;" or that "the shout of triumph raised by Government organs is a faithful index of the feelings of those to whom Lachminia has appealed in vain;" or that the girl "has been trampled and stamped upon by the chivalry of those who represent Queen Victoria in India." Such statements we utterly repudiate, and believe that, in doing so, we represent the sentiments of the great body of missionaries in India. We are thankful to Mr. Dyer for being instrumental in getting rid of the iniquitous C. D. Acts, and we know that he is actuated by an earnest desire to do away with other terrible evils in this land; but we feel bound strongly to protest against the method he has thought fit to adopt.

J. J. LUCAS,
J. M. ALEXANDER, } American Presbyterian Mission.
J. D. BATE,
G. J. DANN, } Baptist Missionary Society.
H. M. M. HACKETT,
A. E. JOHNSTON, } Church Missionary Society.

Allahabad, 15th April.

THE "PECULIAR PEOPLE."

SAMUEL HARROD, "Bishop of the Peculiar People," has appealed to the public for fair play, on grounds which are certainly not likely to be generally acceptable. He writes:—

Seeing the Peculiar People are still persecuted for their faith, I feel myself, in some degree responsible—that is, I, with others, teach that they should trust in God without a doctor; while we know many teach trust in God with a doctor. Now, being Superintendent, or rather, the Bishop of these people, being made that by the laying-on of hands, and so ordained by one that was called of God, as was Aaron, I feel it my duty and in sympathy towards my brethren also, that the public may see our real motive and doctrine, and from whence we get it, to write a few lines of explanation which I trust you will favour me by inserting in your valuable paper.

First, we read the Bible and endeavour to do as that tells us. Thus, we have it in James, Mark, and many other places, what we are to do to be healed in the time of sickness, as clear and direct as what we must do to be saved. Again, throughout the Scriptures we cannot find that God commanded or allowed any to go to a doctor neither physic. True, Isaiah was told to apply a lump of figs; but that was an exceptional case and not laid down as a rule for the Church, but James and our Lord lay down the rule for the Church, which we obey, and can bring many witnesses who have been near to death and given up for death by skilful men, but God has healed them and made them well. We thus have proved and still prove that rule to be effectual in many cases though not in all, for we know it is appointed unto all to die, and when that time comes we must go in spite of all efforts.

It has been said we are obstinate; but we tell you it is not obstinacy, nor neglect, nor ignorance, but it is a matter of faith. Still, we are quite aware we break the law, yet we know we are taught, and we also teach obedience to magistrates, and to be ready to every good word and work. But if a law comes forth in opposition to the law of God, what must we do, please God or man? The Apostle says, "Judge ye which is right," for the Peculiar People would be pleased to obey, rather than suffer persecution and imprisonment, if they could do so and please God; but this is it, we fear God rather than man, and if we must suffer for it, we mean to endure it, for we are confident we are right. Again, we say it is not neglect for both coroner, doctor, and jury have confessed that our children have been well-fed and nourished. Yet we do not despise our Sovereign, nor her Government, but do as we are told, pray for her every Sunday that God will preserve and defend her from all enemies. Neither do we despise medical men, for we are aware they are useful and necessary when people have not faith; but when we become members of the Household of Faith, then we are heirs of God; and what can that mean if it is not heir to the promises God has made? But I can truthfully say I have known several cases when skilful doctors have made great mistakes, and killed instead of healing; so they are not to be depended upon. I find in the case of Mr. Hockley, who just recently has had his hearing at Billericay, and committed, the doctor has sworn that he could have lengthened the child's life. How can he positively swear that, when I am informed by a gentleman of science that such an oath is false? I do not wish to insult, nor run down our medical gentlemen, but rather to give them the honour due to them, but I cannot look upon them as people do in general, for I find they are looked up to as if they were Gods.

Please bear with me a little more, in reference to breaking the law. Did not Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego break the law? Did not Daniel break the law, and many others, and suffered for it? Again, do we not as true Protestants boast of our good men, such as Latimer, and many others who were burnt at the stake—for what? Because they would not obey the law. Perhaps, some will say it was the Ecclesiastical Law. Be it so; nevertheless, it was the law. If we used any means that were injurious we might expect punishment; but the means are simple and harmless which all must confess. It is also very effectual when done in the right way, for I believe forty-nine are healed out of fifty. I do hope Queen Mary is not about to rise from the dead. And I would say to one and all who have to deal with the Peculiar People in these cases, do not let Nebuchadnezzar be seen in your judgment, but rather the wise Pharisee, who said: Let these men alone, lest you may be found to fight against God.

THE SUKKUR BRIDGE.

REGARDING the oscillation of this bridge Mr. Robertson, the Superintending Engineer, writes:—

The number of men assembled on the bridge to test it with the seismograph was not so great as on the opening day. The oscillation was also judged by those present on both occasions to have been rather less than with the larger crowd—perhaps half an inch; so that on the opening day it may have been so much as two inches, but not more. This was also the estimate made by myself and other engineers at the time.

The following experiment will probably convince those who think the amount here stated insufficient to account for their sensations:—Stand on a plank on rollers, and get somebody to shake it backwards and forwards two inches at the rate of 54 beats per minute. The bridge was covered in the centre as well as on the side walks after the passage of the train till about two in the afternoon: it was during this time that the oscillation was observed by spectators from below.

The seismograph was tried in the centre of the bridge as well as on the noses of cantilevers with the same result. This central portion is simply a 200-feet girder resting on the cantilevers, and is no more likely to oscillate than an ordinary bridge. If the cantilivers oscillate, it must partake of the motion; but the centre might be absolutely at rest if the ends happened to vibrate in opposite directions at the same time. As a matter of fact, both the cantilevers vibrated in the same direction and the girder with them: but as the latter, which is 200 feet long, had the full vibration for its whole length, whereas the apparent motion of the cantilevers diminished from the nose inwards, it doubtless appeared to move more. Nor does this movement cause any strain at all in the central girder: it simply moves with its supports. And it may assure the nervous traveller to know that the cantilever can deflect two and a half inches to either side of the centre line, equal to a total motion of five inches, with only the ordinary working strain in the metal, and that even this amount might be rather more than doubled without passing the elastic limit.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE SUICIDE OF A CIVIL SERVANT.

IN our issue of Saturday last we reported the particulars of a melancholy tragedy that occurred at the Luz resulting in the death, by suicide, of Mr. Thomas Pritchard, Deputy Collector of Madras. The circumstances of the occurrence having been reported to the Coroner of Madras, Mr. Norton held an inquest on the body at the deceased's residence, at half past 5 o'clock the same evening. The following evidence was taken:—

Mrs. Pritchard, on being examined, said:—I am the widow of the deceased, whose Christian name is Thomas. He had not been very well for the past four or five days, and was suffering from delusions. He told me he thought that his brain was getting diseased, and that he was going to die. He suffered in like manner about two years ago. He had not had a holiday for the last five years and more, and he told me he thought that he ought to get away now. I knew that there was insanity in the family, and I did my best to get him away. Mr. Barlow, the Collector, his superior officer, promised to arrange for his getting away by next Wednesday. He has had delusions about things generally, and would not see a doctor during the past four or five days. Dr. Mohidien Sheriff, Khan Bahadur, prescribed a sleeping draught for him three nights ago, as he was restless. It had no effect on him, and he refused to repeat it. He was very restless all throughout the night. He would get up and walk about. About four or five days ago he told me that he felt that his nerves were all gone. He spoke in a despondent way. He father and one brother died from insanity, and one sister has been in a Lunatic Asylum for the last twenty years. He slept at short intervals. This morning he awoke as usual at six o'clock. He was in the habit of following me downstairs in the morning about five minutes after I went down. This morning I came down, and after the lapse of five minutes not finding him come down, I went up and found him in the bathroom with his throat cut. He also had two cuts—one on each thigh, and another cut on his left wrist. He was lying down on the floor with a razor in his right hand, weltering in blood. I at once sent for the doctor. When I first saw him he seemed unconscious, but after a little while he moved his head and said to me "Forgive me." I gave him some whiskey, and he stood up. The doctor came in fifteen minutes afterwards. That was Dr. Mohidien Sheriff. The deceased then told me "You will be better without me." This was one of his delusions. His father was insane before his last illness in Edinburgh, and my husband and I nursed him. That was about eight years ago. He (my husband's father) was very violent and troublesome, and my husband implored me if ever he showed any such symptoms to have him killed anyhow. He added that he would kill himself if he could do it. We lived on the most perfect terms, and have been married nearly twenty years. He was 49 years and ten months of age.

Dr. Mohidien Sheriff, Khan Bahadur, said:—I am Honorary Surgeon attached to the Royapettah Hospital. I was called in about 7 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Pritchard sent a carriage for me and I came up at once. I went upstairs and found Mr. Prichard lying on the floor of the bathroom in a pool of blood. He was conscious and recognised me. He asked me not to remove him from where he was lying. I examined him superficially and found two wounds, one on each side of the throat, each about three inches long. One wound was three quarters of an inch deep, and the other half an inch deep. The cartoid artery and windpipe were not severed. There was a cut on his right thigh, six inches long and an inch and a half deep. The cut on the left thigh was five inches long, and an inch and a half deep. There was also a cut on the left fore arm, above the wrist. One or two tendons were cut and exposed. He was pulseless, and dying from want of blood. I attended to him and dressed his wounds. He resisted his removal from the bathroom. I left him for a minute to get his bed ready and, when I returned I found him seated on a chamber. Mrs. Pritchard and I tried to remove him to put him in bed, but he struggled. He then fainted, and we carried him to the bed. He died at 9-45 A. M. from excessive loss of blood. I sent him a sleeping draught about three days ago. I asked him who inflicted the wounds on him, and he said "I did it myself."

The Coroner having summed up, the jury recorded the following verdict:—"Death from loss of blood caused by wounds inflicted with a razor by himself upon his throat, his thighs, and his left arm. We find that the said Thomas Pritchard was not sane at the time he inflicted the said wounds on himself."—*Madras Mail*.

AN INDIAN TICHBORNE CASE.

AN action which was decided in the Allahabad High Court on Monday may well be called an Indian Tichborne case, remarks the *Pioneer*. The matter in dispute was landed property valued at about a lakh of rupees, and litigation had been carried on at intervals since 1873. The owner of the land died in the year 1872, and it is alleged that eight months after his death his widow gave birth to a son. The fact of a son having been born was denied by his father's cousin, but in the first action the title of the child was upheld. The law proceedings were revived in 1886, when Palakdhari Singh, the cousin referred to, urged that Dalip Narain Sing, who had been adjudged the owner of the property, had died, or at any rate had disappeared. He also suggested that the person calling himself Dalip Narain Singh was actually named Rahde Kishan; so that there were two persons pretending to be the rightful heirs as sons of the deceased owner, though in reality, he said, neither of them was entitled to the property. The Judges, in their decision, rejected the suggestions of Palakdhari, and not only held that Dalip Narain Singh was the son of the deceased owner, but that the person before them was the true Dalip Narain. The evidence was most contradictory, and, as Mr. Justice Straight remarked, there must have been perjury of the most audacious description on one side or the other.

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 6th April, was 201, against 173 and 181 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 51. There were 30 deaths from cholera, against 20 and 28 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 73. There were 4 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaint amounted to 43 and 21, respectively, against 44 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 24·2 per mile per annum, against 35.5, the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

THE LATE FATHER DE KERIZOUET.—It may not be generally known that the late Father De Kerizouet would have celebrated his Golden Jubilee this month for 50 years ago receiving his academical (B. A.) honours from one of the leading Universities of Paris. Father DeKerizouet was a member of the Hopsburg family, and although he has invested large sums of money in landed property and shares in India, the bulk of his property is in Brittany, where he is the proprietor of no less than 36 estates, which are at present managed by his nephew. Under Father De Kerizouet's will, the whole of his property both in India and at home will now revert to his sister in France, and it is only on her demise that Father De Kerizouet's share will be made over to the Catholic Mission of Mysore. An impression appears to prevail in some quarters that the late Father De Kerizouet took the cloak in consequence of being disappointed in love. We are in a position to state that the rumour is wholly without foundation. It was customary in the good days of told, among the families of the fidalgoes or noblemen, to dedicate one of their sons to the service of God, and hence it is that Father DeKerizouet became a priest.—*Bangalore Post*.

HERE'S a pretty new scandal from Tangier, the direct result of the iniquitous and unjust system of Consular protection which enables any Spanish or other ruffian to place himself outside the local police authority. The Austrian Legation has been entered now. The houses of the Wilsons, the Bonets, the Twogoods, and other residents, have been boldly robbed, and with utter impunity. The young ladies lay screaming in bed for help, and saw the bandits stealing all their trinkets. No help came, of course, although Ion Perdicaris has always urged that the local authorities should be allowed to arrest these bandits, without circumlocution and idiotic delay. At present it seems they dare not touch a foreigner without an order from the Consulate of the rascal's nationality. Burglars! go out to Tangier, and enjoy you selves. You can rob there, like your betters, under the protection of the Christian flags. The Consular system, which pets burgulars high and low, is no doubt a disgrace to the Christian (!) Cabinates at London, Paris, Berlin, and Washington. But what does it matter?—it's only Tangier.

A NATIVE PAPER ON INDIAN MOTHERS.

A vernacular paper, the *Oudh Akhbar*, writing on the necessity of female education in India, says that the want of courage and etiquette in most of our countrymen is for the most part attributable to the ignorance of our Indian women. For instance, no sooner does the child come to his senses than the very first impression made upon his mind is that he should remain an inseparable adjunct to his mother's apron-strings, follow her biddings, and believe all that she believes. Till the age of fourteen the boy is governed entirely by his mother and a large number of her equally ignorant and superstitious female associates, all of whom have the privilege of leading the boy in whatever direction they like, while the father dare not have a voice in the matter. From the very day of his birth his education begins. He is made to learn the names of all the imaginary demons and ghosts that haunt the house, and who are ever ready to devour him if he cries, or even show the least sign of molesting his mother. If the child gets sick it is attributed to the indignation of the family god or goddess, and this puts the child in a mortal fright of his gods, who, he thinks, would nail him on the smallest plea. Thus the unfortunate fear-stricken child grows up to be a poor specimen of manhood, with exceedingly weak principles, and always in danger of falling a victim to the superstitions which his mother has so blindly instilled in his mind from his early childhood. The next thing is the misplaced affection of our Indian mothers. If a child does anything wrong he is not allowed to be rebuked, and especially by his father. If the latter has the presumption to scold the child the mother goes for him like a house on fire, fondly encircles the child in her arms, calls him immaculate, and blames the father for cruelty. The poor hen-pecked father then looks a queer element in the training of his son. The child, hearing his mother denying his faults, learns to do the same himself, scoffs at his father, and the habit of telling a lie appears to him as one of the greatest accomplishments, and he therefore sticks to it. There are also some unforgiving mothers who fancy that, no matter how candid the child may be in acknowledging his guilt, he must be chastised for it. This compels the child to tell lies in order to escape punishment. Our Indian mothers, or rather the generality of them are also fond of using obscene language within the hearing of their children. This has a most disastrous effect upon the morality of our Indian youth. It is customary with our Indian women, when they sit together, to talk ill of all their absent neighbours. The children take this as an example, and grow up to be unblushing liars and inveterate scandal-mongers. It is a known fact, says the paper, that ignorance is the root of all evil, and

WHY JAMES THOMSON DID NOT KILL HIMSELF.

JAMES THOMSON, the author of "The City of Dreadful Night," the only English poet of Despair, the "Dante in delirium," as we called him fifteen years ago, and should call him again if we were reviewing his writings, did not, perhaps, quite touch the possible low-water mark of pessimistic feeling, remarks the *Spectator*, which proceeds :—

He never desired to destroy either the world of which he thought so badly, or the hopeless race which inhabits it, and declined, on reflection, even to destroy himself. He admitted fully and repeatedly that the logical outcome of all his philosophy was suicide, Death, the "divinely tender," being the only true comforter, but maintained that for him personally there was a deterring reason. He was a poet; and though he felt that his songs were not only mournful, but "undivine," he could not bear to cease to sing. In some unpublished lines which Mr Salt has included in the painstaking though not attractive biography which he has just published, the poet describes this feeling at length in two most striking stanzas :—

"Songs in then Desert! songs of husky breath
And undivide Despair;
Songs that are Dirges, but for Life, not Death,
Songs that infect the air;
Have sweetened bitterly my food and wine,
The heart corroded and the Dead Sea brine,
So potent is the Word, the Lord of Life,
And so tenacious Art,
Whose instinct urges to perpetual strife
With Death, Love's counterpart;
The magic of their music, might, and light
Can keep one living in his own despite."

The poet had, therefore, a reason for living, a source of joy, though painful and half-despised joy; and it is, of course, possible to conceive a man who never felt even that. There might be, as regards feeling, a depth below even Mr. Thomson. We hardly think, however, that there could be in thought a pessimistic depth below his, and we rise from his biography with a sense of surprise almost stronger than the pain it is impossible to avoid. One sees no reason, except an abnormal natural impulse, for his unconquerable and sincere despair. He was not the victim of any painful disease. He had not to face exceptional poverty, for though the son of a drinking sailor who died in want, and educated by charity, he had for years a salary as schoolmaster in a regiment, he earned bread always by his writings, and he enjoyed among a circle which gradually expanded a high repute. Indeed, he would but for his own habits, in later life have become a fairly prosperous man. Moreover, he did not belong to the whining tribe. He must have had a root of weakness in him for after his best work was done, and his fame began to be established he fought his despair with alcohol, and, if we may trust a hint in his own poetry, and another in Mr. Salt's Life of him, with opium and it is only the weak who do that; but he had none of the ordinary characteristics of the weakling. He did not whine, he did not beg, he did not plunge into vice, he did not grow envious or savage. He liked his friends and adhered to them, he recognised that there were good people in the world, he behaved himself as other men, and he acknowledged kindness fully, yet with self-respect. Indeed, nothing is more remarkable about him, his origin and surroundings considered, than that he had not only thoroughly cultivated himself, so that the note of culture as well as of knowledge is in all his letters, but that, to judge solely by his correspondence, he had developed in himself what we must describe, for want of a better expression, as unusual gentlemanliness of thought.

He must have been conscious, too, and was conscious, of his considerable powers, and was by no means left wholly without his meed of appreciation. Yet almost from the first, certainly from the time when his powers matured, his whole system of thought became unalterably and, so far as we can judge from his poems and letters, sincerely pessimistic. He believed man to be the unhappy subject of an inexorable Necessity which was practically hostile, to be incapable of great improvement, always miserable, and destined to remain so as long as fate permitted his useless existence to endure. All human convictions as to the supernatural were in his judgment pure illusions, efforts to escape as he put it in "The City of Dreadful Night," from the granite Spinx, indestructible, unchangeable, and pitiless, at whose feet man, his last garment of illusion torn from him, must fall at last a heap of tortured clay. His fate is the ghastliest conceivable by the imagination :—

"The world rolls round for ever like a mill;
It grinds out death and life and good and ill;
It has no purpose, heart or mind or will.
While air of Space and Time's full river flow,
The mill must blindly whirl unresting so:
It may be wearing out, but who can know?
Man might know one thing were his sight less dim;
That it whirls not to suit his petty whim,
That it is quite indifferent to him.
Nay, does it treat him harshly as he saith?
It grinds him some slow years of bitter breath,
Then grinds him back into eternal death."

This was no mere flash of poetic thought or momentary imagination; if external evidence can prove anything, it was the innermost conviction of a man of strong will, sound brain, industrious habits, and powers which, if not so great as his biographer fancies, were far above those allotted to the majority of mankind.

Few Asiatic fatalists are now quite like Omar Khayyam, for he was born before his race had exhausted its springs of energy; but in them all is the capacity for submission which precludes such depth of rebellious gloom, of appealing misery, as must unconsciously have been in Thomson's heart. *There*, as we would venture to suggest, is his secret, and that of all the European fatalist who hold this world to be under immutable law, and yet a place of woe alone. Their conviction of Destiny is not perfect. They all complain, they all rebel, they all appeal—sometimes with sobs, like Leopardi; sometimes with screams, like Shelley in "Queen Mab;" sometimes with ironic laughter, like Heine; sometimes with heart-breaking sighs, like James Thomson—to the Something which they feel, but do not believe, could make even Destiny deflect from its inevitable course. An inner sense that his songs were an appeal—for if a dirge is not an appeal a dirge is a misery uselessly inflicted on fellow victims—kept James Thomson alive, in spite of the logic which, as he admits, said to him inexorable,—"Make an end." He would not, he said, make an end, because he felt the impulse to sing; and all his song was protest, useless and feeble unless addressed, consciously or unconsciously, to Something that could hear. That a man, a sane man, should sing to a glacier to stop its secular descent,—is that even thinkable?

A FRENCH DON JUAN.

A CASE of trigamy is to be tried before the Assize Court of the Seine, which is exciting more than usual interest. The accused has lived a considerable time in England and the United States. He is a Frenchman named Irlande, of respectable family, and by profession a photographer. He was destined for the army, but could not pass the examinations at St. Cyr, so he entered the ranks, misconducted himself, and deserted. He then fled to Belgium for a time, where he met a young woman, with whom he went to England. He married her in Birmingham, and set up in that town as a photographer and miniaturist. His gains were great, but he quarrelled with his wife, gave up his business, and embarked for America, where he again turned his talents to profitable account. He next returned boldly to France. In Paris he successfully worked a new plan of photography for miniatures, and became quite a society man, being received into the Noble Faboury, and having duchesses and marchionesses among his friends. Thanks to the match-making energy and tact of his fair and fashionable patronesses, Irlande was enabled to marry a young and wealthy widow, Mdme. Bruneau. The wedding took place in 1881, and the couple hired for their honeymoon the Chateau at Saint-Cloud which once belonged to Marguerite Bellanger, one of the *Dames de Beaute* of the Second Empire. Irlande, however, soon got through most of the widow's money, and numerous creditors came down upon him, so he escaped to America. He was lately arrested at Brighton and taken to Paris, where the magistrates have discovered that he had also contracted a marriage in the United States with a Miss Nelly Pennoyer. This new "Don Juan" is 55 years old.

THE GREAT SPORTING ACTIONS COMPROMISED.

THE actions of Wood *v.* Cox. and Wood *v.* Lord Durham have been settled by compromise. It is understood that each litigant pays his own costs from the first commencement of legal proceedings down to Wednesday last, when the deed of compromise was signed and sealed by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, acting on behalf of Mr. Cox and Lord Durham, and Messrs. Greenfield and Cracknell, solicitors for Charles Wood. As there is every likelihood that the case of Chetwynd *v.* Durham will also be compromised, no further proceedings in connection with the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* and with Lord Durham's famous speech at York on December 16, 1887, will probably take place.

REASONS FOR OPPOSING WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

SAYS a writer in the *Woman's World* :—We have heard a great deal of misleading sentiment talked about "the elevating and purifying influence that will be brought to bear on our social and political life" by the association of women with men in public duties. We are told that "the influence of women on politics cannot fail to be a healthy one," and that "it will infuse a high tone in the discussion of public questions." Are women, then, more honest and truthful, more impartial and high-minded, more fair and generous to opponents, than men? And has this been shown, I would ask, in the history of the agitation? A candid consideration of the conduct of the movement certainly points to a contrary conclusion, and affords the strongest proof that could be adduced of the unfitness of women generally for public and political life. The following extracts from a letter which appeared in one of our London dailies fully bears out this conclusion. Replying to a correspondent who complained that the question of Women's Suffrage was not "being pushed forward with the energy of former years," this writer says that "the cause of the change of opinion is simply the teaching of experience. The knowledge gained of women in public positions, which is now considerable, and has lasted some years, has not been favourable. Take this town as an example. There is no Town in England where the propaganda of women's rights and fitness for public life and for the franchise has been preached with more fervour and ability, and not one probably where women have filled more public offices. We have them on nearly all the governing bodies of the grammar and high schools, on the School Board, and on the Board of Guardians. Now it is simply a fact which will hardly be questioned that, in the judgment of most thoughtful men and women of all parties, the result has not been favourable. The women on the public bodies . . . . have not added to their efficiency or moral influence. They have not done anything which could not have been as well or better done by men, and they have introduced a painful amount of friction and ill-feeling into public life which, while effecting no good purpose, would not have happened but for them. They have, as women are wont to do, lacked judgment . . . . and have often spoiled a good cause by their intemperate and untutored zeal." And the writer concludes by saying that he hears it confessed, not only by outsiders, but also by some of the leaders of the women's party, that their cause has of late years distinctly lost ground. While loudly demanding freedom of thought and liberty of action for themselves, there are very few among the advocates of political rights for women who respect either sincerity of conviction or independence of judgment in those who differ from them as to the method of securing the best interests of women, and with those of women of society in general. Those familiar with the controversies which have been carried on through the medium of the press can testify to the wilful misrepresentations made in heated argument by the advocates of the new measure, and to the "angry correspondences" into which these ladies have entered. . . . There is, indeed, only one side of the question that will be listened to by women-suffragists, and that is naturally the side they advocate. As Mrs. Fawcett very characteristically and amusingly says, "To everyone who genuinely wishes to extend to women the blessings of citizenship, we would listen with the greatest respect," implying evidently that any contrary argument would be treated with scorn. I have heard many an attempt made by experienced politicians to discuss the subject with lady-suffragists, but a calm, dispassionate argument it has rarely—indeed, I might say, never—been my privilege to hear. In almost every instance the wrath of the fair disputants was kindled at the first dissentient remark; and when, as generally happened, they had the worst of the argument, they became angrily personal in their replies, and sometimes even either flung out of the room in a rage, or refused to behave with ordinary courtesy to those who had expressed opinions opposed to their own. Under these circumstances anti-suffragists, both men and women, naturally decline, if possible, discussions in which contrary views are looked upon as personal affronts, and may lead to violent scenes. And when the glove is thrown down by a Woman's Rights champion, and is not, for this very good reason, taken up, one hears such triumphant exclamations as, "No one can deny the justice of our claim" "Every sensible person is in favour of Woman's suffrage!" and so on *ad nauseam*. The reason of the want of success that has attended the establishment of clubs "for ladies only," may, I think, be found in this tendency of women to regard all those who differ from them with something like personal enmity. In men's clubs are constantly found representatives of the most opposite shades of political, social, and religious opinion; but as no one member attempts to obtrude his special views on the others, but each considers the opinions of others as fully entitled to respect as his own, we hear of little courtesies passing between Right Reverend Bishops and reputed atheists, and between ultra-Radicals and rigid Conservatives.

THE LADY CELESTIAL AT HOME

GENERAL Tcheng-Ki-Tong contributes a very interesting letter on the Blue Stockings of China to the Paris *Figaro*, in which he introduces what proves to be a valiant defence of the lady Celestials by pointing out that, besides the China as depicted by travellers, there is "a China which is not seen, because it hides itself modestly, but which it is not the less worth while for Europeans to study."

WOMAN MADE PERFECT.

According to travellers' tales the Chinese woman is an illiterate slave. This is an enormous mistake, arising out of the fact that Europeans, not being allowed to see Chinese women at home, write of them from hearsay or from their own imagination. The real fact about the Chinese woman are these:—Shut up in her house, she is never talked about, but she is therefore all the busier. Silently she fulfils her duties as wife and as mother, helps her husband and her son with her counsel, which is often more thoughtful, more wise and prudent, than the decisions of the man. Our Government knows how to appreciate the part played by the woman: it often recompenses her by giving her titles and honours, and by even allowing her to wear a uniform. Moreover, in urgent cases, and during the absence of her husband, the wife of the Chinese functionary has the right to take cases into her own hands and to decide upon them as she thinks fit.

IN THE WORLD, BUT NOT OF THE WORLD.

But while the Chinese lady is thus emancipated she does not allow her emancipation to be proclaimed abroad, for, side by side with man, she holds a sufficiently important place to have no need of demanding more than is given to her. Man, on his part, is only too happy to allow her whom he loves to partake in his honours and fortune, and woman, knowing full well that, alone she cannot attain to her present prosperity, makes it her interest to bring her husband forward to help him to advance. But, gifted as she is with many and great talents, her choicest ornament is still her modesty.

DOWN WITH POLITICAL WOMEN.

Ever since the days of old has China celebrated its heroines, its lady historians, poets, and authors, but never has there been known, among all the host of great women and good, a single female politician, and this General Tcheng-Ki-Tong considers to be a very good thing, by which woman herself can only gain—"and we men also." Since the days when Confucius wrote the three hundred odes in his "Book of Women," which are due to the inspiration of a young girl, authoresses have always been honoured in China, and they have always been numerous, even to the present day, when the voices of many poetesses are listened to in the Far East. With regard to the subjects generally chosen by modern Chinese poetesses the gallant General says :—Their favourite subjects are always flowers, the moon, birds, the zephyr, music, and, in fact, all the graceful themes which strike the imagination, and the tenderness of which harmonizes so well with the female character. It will always be a woman's tendency to turn towards those delicately poetic regions where she feels at ease, and where she is truly "at home."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th April, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·780
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	70·1
Relative humidity of Air	807
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·2
General Directions of Wind.*	SW, NW, WNW, W, WSW, SW, SSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	182

* From midnight to midnight.

EXPERIMENTS WITH QUICK-FIRING GUNS.

A HIGHLY INTERESTING series of trials were made on the 22nd ult. by the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Company near Dartford. Among those present were Viscount Wolseley, Sir Gerald Graham, Sir Peter Lumsden, General Harry Lumsden, Sir Francis de Winton, Sir William Lockhart, Colonel Markham, Deputy Adjutant-General R. A., Admiral Boys, Colonel Cunningham R. E., Colonel Stuart Nicholson, R. A., Commandant at Shoeburyness, Major-General Newmarch, and the Italian, Austrian, Spanish, Turkish, and Japanese Military Attachés.

There are three descriptions of quick-firing guns—namely, the complete automatic, the automatic, and the quick-firing. In the first the loading and extracting take place automatically, and a spring or trigger fires; in the second the loading is done by hand; in the third the loading is done by hand, and a lever is worked to fire the gun. The first series of trials were of complete automatic rifle calibre guns. A rifle calibre ·45in. Maxim gun was fired first alternately at two targets placed with an interval between them of four or five yards, the object being to show what perfect control the firer had of the gun. After this a Maxim gun of similar construction, but modified to suit the American army cartridge, which, though of the same calibre, has a smaller charge of powder and a little less lead, was fired for speed. In twenty-seven seconds 334 rounds were fired. With such great rapidity of fire the firing is not required to be kept up longer than half a minute or so for the simple reason that by that time its task would have been accomplished and the enemy in front of it either killed or in flight.

After the trial for speed a competition took place between black powder and the Maxim smokeless powder, with astonishing results. The amount of black powder was 85grs. to a cartridge, and that of the smokeless powder 55grs.; yet with the latter slightly increased muzzle velocity is obtained. The great point, however, is the comparative amount of smoke. Fifty rounds were fired with each description of powder. After some thirty rounds of the black powder had been fired the firer could not see the target from the dense cloud of smoke, while with the smokeless powder the target was clearly discernible to the end of the series of fifty rounds, and would evidently have continued so after several hundred rounds had been rapidly discharged. There was with the smokeless powder merely a faint mist; and the trial was under circumstances favourable to the black powder, for the atmosphere was clear and there was a slight air. Had the trial taken place in a damp and still air the contrast between the two powders would have been even more marked than it actually was. With the smokeless powder, which is believed to be superior to the French smokeless powder, it would be almost impossible at 600 yards to fix the position af a firing line, and at that distance also the sound of the discharge would be scarcely audible. It is almost impossible to foresee to what extent tactics will be modified by this invention. Another advantage of the Maxim smokeless powder is that after being wetted and dried it is still efficient. Indeed, a charge of this powder has been actually chewed, then dried, and afterwards fired. In damp climates, such as that of Burmah, for instance, this power of resisting moisture is a great advantage.

The next experiment was with a quick-firing six-pounder gun mounted on a special travelling-carriage with a track of 3ft.4in., so as to enable it to go through passages 3ft 6in. wide. It is intended to form part of the movable armament of fortresses, and will be used to defend mine-fields. Its special characteristic, in addition to the handiness and lightness of the carriage, is that its recoil is absorbed by hydraulic buffers underneath and checked by eccentric brakes. The recoil yesterday was for the first three rounds 5in, when it began to diminish till it disappeared altogether. Its muzzle velocity is 1850 ft. per second.

An eight-pounder quick-firing field gun intended for horse artillery was then tried. The recoil is controlled and checked as in the case of the six-pounder, and with the same results, which characteristic would enable it to be fired from the top of a narrow enbankment. With fifty six rounds a rifle ball proof shield, and all appurtenances, the gun and limber weigh only 36 cwt. Its muzzle velocity is 1600 ft. per second. This gun is about to be tried immediately at Shoeburyness and a few months hence at Aldershot and Okehampton. It is clearly the horse artillery gun of the future. It has not yet been fired for speed, but it is believed that at least twelve aimed shots can be fired per minute. This rapidity of firing will be invaluable for horse artillery accompanying cavalry, for in the case of a cavalry artillery engagement the guns have only time to fire for a few seconds before the opposing lines meet.

A 37 millimetre complete automatic gun was fired. It is on the same principle as the Maxim rifle calibre gun—i. e., the cartridges are attached to a long tape. It takes a 1 lb. shell and fires 340 rounds in a minute. It is mounted on a cone, and would be useful as a wall-piece or naval gun to act against torpedo boats.

A 14-pounder quick-firing gun, of which two have been ordered by the Government of Victoria, has a muzzle velocity of 2050ft. per second and can fire twelve aimed shots per minute. The trial with this gun which is mounted on a naval or fortress carriage with hydraulic buffers, was quite satisfactory.

One of the most interesting experiments was the first public trial of the automatic six-pounder. It has a dropping block like the Sharpe's rifle. It requires only two men to work it, one man firing and the other loading. Everything about the gun is fixed save the gun itself, which is placed inside a jacket, which latter is also fixed. There can be no danger of escape of gas or from a hang-fire. The gun on being fired recoils about 4½in. and then returns to its original position. The cartridge case is not ejected till the gun has travelled some little distance on its return journey. The act of putting in the new cartridge pushes forward the ejectors and releases the block, which rises and closes the breech. If great rapidity is required, one man on a saddle with a butt to his shoulder aims and fires, while a man on each side puts in the cartridges. If only one gunner is left unkilled, a single man can work the gun in the following manner :—Having laid the gun and fixed the trigger in a firing position by a bit of wood or string, he simply puts in cartridge after cartridge, the gun on each occassion going off as the cartridge is pushed forward. It can be fired, with two men to load, sixty times a minute.

Altogether the trials were of a most satisfactory nature, and not a single adverse criticism on the part of the numerous able officers present was made.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce was opened on Tuesday (26th inst.) at the Hotel Metropole. Colonel Hill M. P., who presided, congratulated those present upon the improvement that had taken place in trade and commerce since their last meeting. It had been said that Great Britain was likely to become the shipbuilder of the world. There was, however, a danger that with our vast resources we should build more vessels than the trade of the country could employ, which would mean a repetition of the depression. Messrs. Elliott and Walsh, of Birmingham, moved and seconded a resolution to the effect that the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals having issued their final report, it was the duty of this association, by means of a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to urge the Government to approach France, Germany, and the United States with a view to a conference being held for the discussion of the desirability of the establishment by international agreement, of a free coinage of silver. Mr. Wilcox (Bristol) supported the resolution which was opposed by Mr. Cousins (Leeds), who contended that it was impossible to maintain the ratio between the two metals, and Mr. Wright (Sunderland). Mr Maclean M. P. pointed out that the Commissioners chosen to inquire into the question had not by a majority recommended any practical measures. Only one attempted to recommend the adoption of any fixed ratio between gold and silver and that was a ratio of twenty to one, and not as Mr. Chaplin, M. P., proposed of fifteen and a half to one, which was the old ratio. The fixing of the ratio was the principal matter, and if they went back to the old ratio it would upset all business in India and produce a revolution, which would have a very disastrous effect upon the country. When considering the proposal to raise the price of silver they should remember that in America there was a perfectly unlimited supply of that metal, which was also stored in large quantities in France and India. Looking to those facts, could it possibly be to the advantage of people engaged in commerce in this country arbitrarily to raise by 30 per cent. the value of a commodity which they did not produce themselves and which was held in large stocks by other countries. Mr. Esselmont, M.P., opposed the resolution on behalf of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce. On a division, the resolution was defeated by forty-five Chambers against eleven, many representatives abstaining from voting.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales went to the Princess's Theatre a night or two ago, and it may interest you to know how these visitations are managed. First, notice is given to the manager, who prepares the best box, if necessary, knocking a couple of boxes into one for the use of the Royalties, while another is prepared for the people in attendance. If the boxes should happen to be taken, notice is sent to those who have taken them to the effect that they are wanted for the Royal family, and the money is returned. What would happen if this money was refused and the box claimed it is impossible to say, but it is probable that the box would be all the same reserved for the Royal visitors and the aggrieved be left to seek a remedy at law.

***

About half-a-dozen programmes are printed on coloured satin by the regular printers, several large bouquets are purchased for presentation to the Princesses, a large stock of scarlet cloth is used for decorative purposes. A carpet is laid down at the entrance, the visitors are received by the manager, and conducted to their box or, in the case of the new theatres, to the Royal apartment, the rising of the curtain is delayed till their arrival, and on their appearance the band plays the National Anthem. In the intervals refreshment are sent up, the whole being done at the expense of the manager or lessee.

***

People in Paris are laughing over an amusing discovery that has just been made. In a publication called the *Livre 'Or*, which contains the name and addresses of a number of persons known in fashionable circles, the President of the Republic and his wife are described as "Comte and Comtesse Carnot de Feuleins," the word "Sadis" following in brackets with a note of interrogation. The Royalists are ironically expressing their gratification at the fact that the Carnot family belongs to the aristocracy. After his election the president, who had always joined the name of Sadi to his patronymic, dropped it altogether. Few, however, ever suspected that "Carnot de Feuleins" would be the eventual outcome of the lopping off of the name of Sadi introduced into the family through admiration of the Persian poet.

***

The Rev. H. R Haweis is a man in the prime of life. He lives at Queen's House, Cheyne-walk, a suburban palace, built by Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II. He is a characteristically eloquent preacher, a voluminous author, and a clever violinist. Mr. Haweis has just returned from Morocco, where he has been staying with his friend Mr. Ion Pericardis, a Greek American, who spends his life waging a righteous war against the disgraceful corruptions of the present Consular system in Morocco. He and Mr. Haweis are endeavouring to arouse the English to the establishment of a proper Consular Court in Tangiers.

***

The *soiree* of the Salon a few nights ago was crowded, as these gatherings generally are. The music contributed by Miss Helen D'Alton, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Laurence Kellie was good, and Signor Carlo Duccie acted as accompanist. One of the most striking figures was Miss Whitman, a niece of the great Walt Whitman. She is very tall and broadly made, with dark hair and eyes, and wore a dress of deepest heliotrope plush, daringly contrasted with turquoise ornaments. Mr. Fergus Hume looked as if he expected his new venture, "Dr. Bernard St. Vincent" to be as successful as "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab."

***

Novelists mustered strongly. Miss May Crommelin, in black and red satin, wore some fine Irish lace; Mrs. Stannard, in black and white striped silk; Mrs. Cashel Hoey, and Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy represented fiction. Journalism had it contingent, and the theatrical profession was not left out. There were some dresses of indescribable hideousness, and a display of the grotesque upon a great many. One of the most original toilettes was upon a young American lady, who wore white satin made *a la Japonaise*, and forming a clever blending of Eastern and Western styles.

***

Canon Scott, the new Vicar of Spitalfields, has entered upon his sphere of labour, which must be a sharp enough contrast to the pretty esplanades of Weymouth, from whence he comes. But he has already made himself acquainted with some of the characteristics of his parish, and while being as active as his predecessor, Bishop Billing is asking much assistance from the London City Mission, who have given him one missionary especially to work among the Jews, which is likely enough to be so much love's labour lost. Canon Scott is not a particularly effective speaker on the platform, where his pulpit manner clings to him, and he has a curious little lisp in his delivery. He is clean-shaven, very clerical in appearance, and not yet middle-aged.

***

The Miss Harkness who has been assisting the Manchester tailoresses to form a trades union is the daughter of the late Rev. R. Harkness, who for many years was rector of Lord Shaftesbury's parish, St. Giles, Dorset. She has devoted her time lately to work in the East-end, and has written one or two stories—notably among them "A City Girl" and "Out of Work"—under the *nom de plume* of "John Law."

***

Mr. Seymour Lucas, A. R. A., whose antiquarian knowledge was signally displayed in the fifteenth century costumes of King Richard III., as produced at the Globe Theatre is one of the youngest of our new generation of artists. He is also one of the cleverest and most learned. Some superior persons affect to sneer at the faithful "get-up" of a modern play; they call it mechanism, and aver that the spirit is wanting. To what extent the criticism is applicable to modern melodrama we shall not stop to enquire; but, when the revival of a bygone age is one of the objects in view, we cannot be too exact in our reproduction of externals. Hence, there is really an educational value in the elaborately accurate externals of Macbeth at the Lyceum and Richard III. at the Globe.

***

Mr. Lucas is only forty years of age. About two years ago he was given a foretaste of distinction on being elected an A. R. A. Nine years previously he was elected a Member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. He exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy in 1872, a year after he became a student at that institution. Mr. Seymour Lucas's employment in the costumes, &c., of Richard III. is in keeping with the fitness of things. For as a painter his schemes are historical. The man who painted "The Armada in Sight," "Charles before Gloucester," "After Culloden," "From the Field at Sedgmoor," must be something of an antiquarian.

***

The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—Amid the commotion around him there is one politician who moves grimly. Lord Randolph Churchill is enjoying his revenge. The American gossiper who recorded the fact that he had a sweet smile would hardly use that adjective now. Lord Randolph's smile is no longer sweet. It is Sardonic. He foresaw what is happening. His friends quote the passage in his letter to Mr. Smith about the *Times*, of which he is proudest. The one time leader of his party asked his titular successor whether it was likely that, after a Government with unlimited resources had failed to connect Mr. Parnell directly with crime, a newspaper would succeed. He warned the Government, too, that failure under the circumstances meant disaster. He was free in his assertions that small irritations would do more harm than bad policy. All this in his opinion has been justified. His friends ask what his reward may be.

***

The most interesting person in the New Servian Cabinet, according to the Vienna papers, which all give sketches of his eventful life, is the Minister of the Interior, Costa Tauschanowisch. He was originally a farmer, and afterwards a tobacco merchant, and always an eager Radical. He played no leading part amongst the Radicals, however, until the uprising of 1883, when he was forced to the front by his daring impteuosity. He and his companions of the Central Party Committee were seized, put in chains, and tried before the Special Court of Zajcav. The present Minister was tried, and then condemned to death for high treason. His punishment was commuted, however, by the King for imprisonment, and he was lodged in the Belgrade citadel. After three years of durance the sturdy Radical was liberated by a special act of grace. But he came out of prison an impenitent Radical, and at once assumed a leading place in the Opposition. The great capacities which he showed as a party leader during the Government of the Gruitsch Cabinet, and afterwards as President of the Great Skupschtina, turned the attention of the Regency to him in its hour of need. As he is still a young man for a statesman, having but just reached his fortieth year, he will probably be a leading factor in the future politics of Servia. Unfortunately he suffers often from illness contracted during his long imprisonment.

LADIES! SHOP WITH HOME

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,

Spinners and Manufacturers,

THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,

ESTABLISHED 1752.

SUPPLY

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials

DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS

Latest Fashion at First Cost

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes & Cashmeres,

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard-Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains, during the Cold Weather Season.

Darlington Pure Wool Serges

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand SUN, RAIN and SALT WATER, in Light-weighted Yarns for LADIES' YACHTING COSTUMES, LADIES' TRAVELLING DRESSES, GENTLEMEN'S BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS. Stouter Yarns for BOYS' AND GIRL'S ROUGH WEAR.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT, no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS have many Thousands of Customers in all parts of the World, who enjoy to the full the advantages of buying the best goods at first hand.—The immense choice of Patterns.—The certainty that the Goods are really New and of the Latest Fashion.—Superb Quality.—Guaranteed Durability, and the saving of all but the small profit charged by the Manufacturer.

Ladies have only to see the Patterns of HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS Exquisite Specialities to be convinced of their thorough value.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1732—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1000 hands.

Henry Pease & Co.'s Successors, Spinners and Manufacturers, The Mills, Darlington.

The Illustrated Catalogue of Sixty Pages issued by Messrs. Henry Pease & Co.'s Successors, may be obtained Post Free from the office of this paper.

CALVERT'S ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP

A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

(Regd.) SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER

Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'s

WE are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

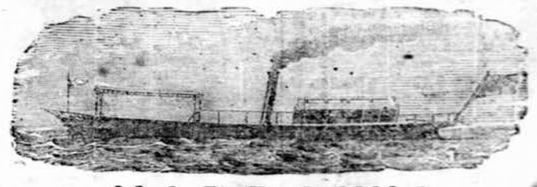
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON. E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

Digitized by the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia** Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaïba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS HAMILTON & Co BOMBAY.

(OF CALCUTTA),
BOMBAY BRANCH:
73, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE RACE CUPS, Rifle Cups, Prize Cups, Spoons, Forks, Fish Knives and Cutlery—useful and ornamental requisites for the table.

VERY HANDSOME ELECTRO PLATE DESSERT SETS of two large Spoons, two Nut Crackers, and two Picks. In neat Morocco cases. Cash, Rs. 52.

CASES of FOUR HANDSOME ELECTRO PLATE SALT CELLERS, with SPOONS. Various Designs, richly gilt inside. In neat Morocco cases. From Rs. 27 to Rs. 45, cash.

PRETTY ELECTRO PLATE SET of Butter Knife, Jelly Spoon, and Pickle Forks. In neat Morocco cases. Cash, Rs. 13.

CASES of TWO HANDSOME FRUIT SPOONS, richly ornamented and gilt bowls. Cash, Rs. 25.

HANDSOME FISH CARVERS. In prettily lined cases. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 24 cash.

ELECTRO PLATE FISH EATERS, sets of twelve. In neat wood cases. From Rs. 113 to Rs. 170, cash.

PRETTY SILVER CIGAR ASH TRAYS, coin centres and mounted with Tiger-claws. From Rs. 40 to Rs. 81 per pair, cash.

HANDSOME SILVER BUTTER PLATE and TROWEL. In neat Morocco cases. Cash, Rs. 45.

NEAT SILVER GLOVE STRETCHERS, in handsome velvet cases. Cash, Rs. 54.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

Rs. 10

REGISTERED MARVEL TRADE MARK

A very cheap Brass open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with enamelled dial, bold figures, second-hand, and push pin to set the hands

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

The Marvel Watch, at **Rs. 10,** is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

Postage and Packing Free.

To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SUITS AND DRESSES.
BOYS' EATON SUITS.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

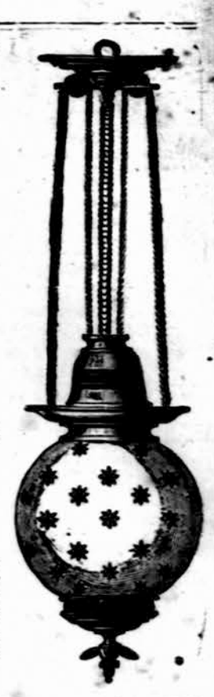
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!



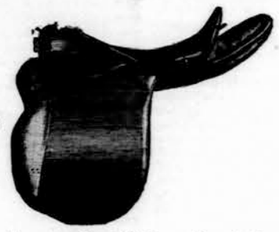
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

LAMPS, LANTERNS.
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the best and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.

SADDLES FOR  **DISTRICT USE.**

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc., etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears' Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

USE PICKERING'S BLANCO
FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters. and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—ARMUTY & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PAXTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARTOIN. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Momufurpore*—J. D. JACKSON.

Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESOY & Co. Export Merchants, Mansell St., London, E.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

The favorite WHISKY in Scotland.
NO BLEND. 6 years in bulk.
Free from fusel oil.
The only Whisky supplied to the public direct from the Distillery.

The only WHISKY consumed at the Glasgow Exhibition.
The most important distillery in Scotland.
Not a Whisky for the million, but for those who can pay for a first quality Whisky.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

WOOLS & Fancy Wools
Real Kashmer Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c
The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure wool dye. Write for the samples (which may be had without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being at least 3d. in the lb.
SILKS FOR KNITTING &c

FOR SALE.
I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.